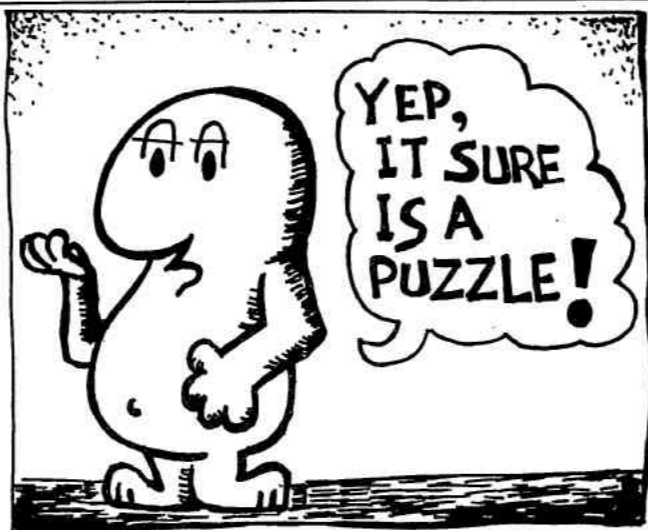


JUST BUZZING

EDITORIAL



FORESTRY

Dear Sirs,

In a recent Woroni article, V & R Routley imply the NSW Forestry Commissioner has in devious, underhand ways stifled possible criticism of the Commission's operations by members of the ANU Department of Forestry. These remarks are couched in vague generalities and are without specific examples capable of verification.

If the charge is true, there has been a serious infringement of academic freedom and a lack of integrity by staff of the Department of Forestry; if the charge is untrue V & R Routley are writing irresponsibly and doubt is thrown on the validity of the many other generalities contained in the article. If V & R Routley believe their allegation to be true, as members of this academic community they are remiss in not having raised the matter formally with the Department concerned or with an appropriate University authority.

The Department of Forestry was established at ANU over eight years ago; we do not know of a single instance during that time where a NSW Commissioner of Forestry, or member of his staff, has attempted to suppress comment or confine the scope of research by members of the Department of Forestry. Indeed, we believe the opposite to be true.

Yours sincerely,
 Professor J.D. Ovington,
 Mr D.M. Stodart,
 Dr J.S. Ferguson,
 Mr J.C.G. Banks,
 Dr B.H. Pratt,
 Mr J.J. Reilly,
 Mr M.U. Sles,
 Dr P.R. Stevens,
 Dr L.T. Carron,
 Mr T.J. Blake,
 Dr G. Wood,
 Mr K.W. Groves,
 Dr R.G. Florence,
 Dr M.T. Tanton,
 Dr E.P. Bachelard,
 Mr E.D. Parkes.

P.S. the above signatories include all members of the academic staff of the Department of Forestry currently in Canberra.

letters



Dear Sir,

I am writing to advise that the Government Publicity Office will shortly publish a permanent record of the work of the Australian Government, under the title the *Australian Government Digest*. The Digest will encompass both the executive and legislative areas of Government activity from the start of the First Whitlam Ministry (5 December 1972).

It will act as a compendium of major Government actions and will include a month by month list of the Government's executive decisions; a quarterly summary of all Acts of Parliament; Bills introduced into the Parliament and the principal statements to the Press of the First and Second Whitlam Ministries.

The Digest will be published in quarterly issues. The first issue will include the period from 5 December 1972 through to 31 March 1973 and will also contain biographic notes on each of the new Ministers and the functions of newly created departments. It will contain about 600 pages. Subsequent issues may be slightly smaller.

Each Digest will be cross-referenced, indexed and bound as a self-contained book. It is expected that, once publication schedules are established, issues will be mailed out within a month of the end of each quarter.

The Digest will be provided at publication cost as a community service for \$5.00 (plus postage) for each quarterly issue. It will also be available on a yearly subscription rate of \$19.95 (postage included).

Would you please indicate if you wish to subscribe to this Government publication.

Please address all correspondence to Warwick Cooper, Government Publicity Officer, Rooms U48-50, Parliament House, Canberra.

An early reply would be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
 W. Cooper,
 Government Publicity Officer

FARMERY

Dear Sir,

I have a little farm and cottage near Young which I am developing as a commune/craft centre/subsistent farm etc. I am looking for a couple of people who would be interested in joining in this venture - genuine folks who don't mind their share of the work etc.

I am wondering if I can advertise this through your facilities?

Yours,
 Bob McLeod,
 PO Box 457
 Young 2594

TOMORROW IS
 PROCLAIMED
 NATIONAL
 GRASS DAY



Disease.

A touch of power:-
Diagnosis - similar to a "touch of the sun", a disease which reaches a few students in the regions of the Students' Association office - around third term. It usually lasts only a few weeks. At the most 1½ months, for most people. For one unfortunate person it can last up to 12 months. But only if he is either very unfortunate, or very stupid or extremely egocentric.

Two particular ANU students are presently suffering from the effects of this disease. Specifically they are a certain Liberal Club president, Murray-Jones and a certain Labour Club (Revolutionary-Communist - or is it Revolutionary-Compromise) president, Dunne. You see both are seeking that supremely high position of President of the ANU Students' Association.

This is of course not to say that Dunne or Murray-Jones are not pleasant, intelligent, well-meaning gentlemen, of that fact I have no doubt, the only thing is they have dreamed themselves into what they see as the heaven above the ivory-tower, and their vision of the ivory-tower is extremely impaired by the many, many clouds between their heaven and their home. Their heads are raised and their brows knit as they wonder about the distant possibilities that high (sic) office can open up.

"We could organise the masses to change the world", said Dunne.

"Ah-no", said Murray-Jones "we could organise the world to avoid the masses".

And then the two young (handsome) men burst into a few verses of bad poetry together.

1st verse.

"We agree to disagree, us conservatives and us commos. but just as long as long as you are on my side,

Well, I'll be on yours. -

Now, if you are the president, Then, I'll control the money, and if you don't talk about this too loud,

of course I won't talk about that.

Chorus.

You see we are serving the students, cause that what they need.

They're an important bunch of people, and we're what they need.

We'll battle for them, we'll do all we can,

cause, they're students, only students, and we're what they need.



A BIT OF COMPLETE SELF MYSTIFICATION

Dear Woroni,
It has been interesting to read the recent and penetrating articles in Woroni on new religious movements. In the current stampede for spiritual fulfillment it seems questionable as to how many of these systems will stand the test of time. Religious movements, like material consumer-fashions can rapidly become as outdated as yesterday's newspapers.
However, if you look back in your files, you will see that as long ago as 1968 an advertisement appeared in Woroni for instruction in spiritual awakening using the amazing Bert's Method. Since then, unobserved by the clamour of the inquisitive media, an ever-growing band of devotees has been assiduously practising the unique Method of the Great Bert. But the story goes back further than 1968; before even the Divine Light was a twinkle in his Father's eye, before most people had learnt that an 'E' meter wasn't just a machine for testing draught beer, and long before the first Hare Krishna chanter suffered irreparable brain damage from Oxford Street exhaust fumes.

It started in 1951, when the Great Bert was in India studying the relationship between native wholefoods and the structural measurements of the Taj Mahal to tie in with his detailed survey of the Great Pyramid, Stonehenge and the wave oscillations around Southend Pier (the resultant work 'Atlantis Ahoi!' is obtainable from La Societe's bookshop). Here occurred the event that changed his life: he met the legendary Guru Gupta 'Third Eye' Ramitin, a man who is claimed to have had more samadhis than you or I have had hot dinners and whose meditative silences are revered and treasured wherever he goes. Immediately, a strong affinity sprang up between the Great Bert and the chuckling mystic, and so began a five year ashram-crawl which took them the length and breadth of the country and ended with the Great Bert returning to Europe as a missionary and communicator of the one, true way.

And the first stage of the transformation can be accomplished in the privacy of your own home! All you need is a full-length mirror, a piece of strong elastic to fit around your head, two empty matchboxes and a roll of ordinary domestic toilet tissue. Or, if you like, you can get the whole set-up in kit form by sending for the Complete Mystification Kit (Specially constructed units are also available for the elderly and bed-ridden. Even tiny tots can cater for!). From then on you will progress rapidly through the intermediate stages towards the Final Solution, all the time under the ever-watchful eye of the Great Bert and the Satraps of La Societe Internationale de Bert. During weekly 'Awakenings' at your local Centre you will have the chance to meet other people who have chosen the Method as their path. There you can discuss with each other the significance of the Method and what it means to you to be one of the 'chosen', and also think up ways of influencing others to take up the Method.

So confident is the Great Bert of your absolute satisfaction with the Method that he is offering leaders that no other religious leader has, or ever will, date to:
1. Two weeks free trial of the Complete Mystification Kit; money refunded if not rendered ecstatic.
2. Return of enrollment fee it, after six months, no contact has

been made with universal life forces.
3. 'No claims bonus' reduction on quarterly subscriptions it, in first three years, follower passes simple Devotion Tests.
4. Opportunities to work free for La Societe functions.

There is a nutshell, is an outline of what can truly be called a religious movement for today's people. I hope you will bring this communication to the attention of your readers as we feel that the time has really come and would, in fact, welcome exposure by your upright organ.

Yours eternally,
Basil A. Chakra
Chief Mystifier
La Societe Internationale de Bert
(Northern Hemisphere Promotion)

BUSH WEEK

Dear Editor,

I have been quite amazed at how much apathy has emerged during the Bush Week celebrations (or lack of them). Most students have either used the Week as an excuse for a greater than usual number of drunken nights, or ignored most of the festivities, despite the apparent success of the Bush Breakfast, the Scavenger Hunt consisted mostly of revived items from other years, and the iron man race did not reach anywhere near the "improbable limits of previous years." The force of a procession (or lack of it) highlighted the general reluctance of students to do anything other than work or get drunk. Some students blame it on the apparent lack of character in the new Union, but this contributes only to a small extent—the major trouble being the students themselves, and their unwillingness to participate in activities requiring any involvement or expenditure of effort. Unless this philosophy decreases, Bush Week can only sink lower into an excuse only for drunkenness, while the rest of the University, and Canberra, continues as if nothing were happening. Perhaps if *Woroni* were more active in highlighting Bush Week in advance, or if more activities which involved a larger number of students were generated the Week may be more successful.

What has happened to the *Iron Virgin* race??
Yours sincerely,
R. McAndrew.



PORT MORESBY

Dear Sir,

Your anonymous Port Moresby correspondent has undoubtedly given a clear description of the football riots, however, I must take him or her to task over some of the attitudes expressed in the article and put in a word for Papua Besena. Naturally we all hope for a united peaceful Nuigini, and certainly the response of the UPNG students (from where I am a graduate) has been to do what they can to achieve this, but the facts still require airing.

The Port Moresby area has a history of at least two thousand years as a trading centre for the Papuan coast, west to the Gulf and east, probably as far as the d'Entrecasteaux Islands. There has been also considerable links with the hinterland through the Koitapu and Koiari people. The Motuan people have been central to this system for possibly some 6 to 800 years.

Coastal Papuans have always been highly mobile entrepreneurs and while local antagonisms inevitably occurred, they do not easily fit the standard and misleading generalisation that Nuiginians, prior to contact, lived in isolated fear ridden communities.

The development of Port Moresby as a town by European interests acted originally to consolidate the trading network by the provision of reliable services — coastal shipping, vehicular transport etc. Up to the last war and for a considerable time afterwards, Port Moresby was a Papuan township.

The majority of the people in the town could relate their association with each other to a traditional trading framework, and if enmities existed, they were based on traditional grounds.

Papuans are generally extraordinarily polite people. They accepted the post war incursions from across the island with courtesy and even made considerable efforts to learn that outlandish tongue of the newcomers, Pidgin, even though the pidgin speakers rarely made the effort to learn Hiri Motu, the long standing trade language of the area.

I think they found the rather more pragmatic Nuiginians somewhat brash but generally relationships were amicable. The crunch came later. The coffee boom gave literally thousands of Highlanders the chance to see the world. It became the ambition of every young highland man to hop on a plane and enjoy a taste of city life. Your correspondent is quite wrong in saying that the only influx was from Chimbu. The Chimbu, numerous though they are, make up only a small proportion of the Highland group.

Papuans suddenly discovered that parts of what they considered to be their own home town, were becoming closed to them. Experience has taught them, for instance, never to enter the public bars of some hotels alone.

Many of the immigrants have found that city life was not all the beer and skittles they had expected, and their frustrations have often led to a vicious circle of drinking, fighting and unemployment. The competition for work is intense, but the output low. What else can be expected from somebody who, if he has somewhere to sleep at all, it could be a cardboard shelter under the floor of a house, with a 2 foot head-room?

But the antagonism is not, as your correspondent suggests, generated by envy of Papuan affluence, it is envy of the Papuan social life — their settled existence among family and friends, the fact that they are home. It is a constant reminder of the home village they have left and, broke and disenchanted, see little hope of recovering.

Your correspondent has said that the Nuiginians represent the vast majority of the dispossessed in Port Moresby. This is manifestly untrue. It is the Papuans who are being dispossessed. That the Nuiginians are impoverished is true, but the greatest area of impoverishment is not economic, though this is the most immediately observable condition; it is social dislocation from every value and norm they had traditionally considered important. They are trusting only in the sense that they had believed that a sojourn in Port Moresby would be a passing phase. Their violence is an expression of their hopeless exile.

To describe the Papuan reaction as paranoia shows a total misunderstanding of the people, a complete lack of appreciation of the actual situation and is insulting to Papuans. The fear is real, the violence is real. The insults, shouts and flying glass on a pay night in a public bar are not hallucinations and only a fool could ignore them.

To say that the Papua Movement is fear mongering is insulting and does nothing to help solve a highly explosive situation.

That Papuans and Nuiginians can live together peacefully has been amply proven by the students of all the country's tertiary institutions. There is no real division of aspiration. It is the continued quiet functioning of a social organization which has satisfied all the people for generations and,

if ingredients are added, they should ideally not disrupt the basic philosophy.

In Port Moresby the Papuans are fighting to preserve that social organization and the Nuiginians are fighting to regain it, under virtually impossible conditions.

Hugh Littlewood,
Research School of Earth Sciences.



Sunday telegraph of August 1964:
In reply to an accusation of being a dyed in the wool socialist, former ANU Vice-Chancellor Sir John Crawford said the reference was: "most insulting and offensive. I am in fact, not a socialist by conviction or inaction.... I have devoted a great part of my public life to the strengthening of private enterprise in the Australian economy and to further co-operation in economic policy matters between the leaders of private enterprise and the government"
Enough said?



TRIPS

Dear Sir,

Anyone travelling to the USA this summer ought to look closely at the Visit the USA air ticket. For \$US150 you can fly anywhere you like within the States (except to Hawaii) for 21 days, non-stop if you wish, and day and night. The scheme is run by regional airlines as a bid to get visitors to see less-advertised parts of the country.

As an example of how good the scheme really is, last summer I travelled from California to Alaska back to Washington State, over to New York and then back to Los Angeles — the equivalent of \$960 in regular fares, and I didn't use the ticket for 10 out of those 21 days.

For those who wish to combine stamina with economy, travel every day of the 21, make sure you fly during a meal-time, and take long night flights to get in some sleep. The scheme is open to visitors of any age, but you must buy your ticket within 30 days of landing, from the participating airline serving the state you're in. Don't try a travel agency — they'll pretend the scheme doesn't exist.

Low Rushbrook.

The Correct Line

The article in SCM's 'Ampelos' criticizing an article which appeared in an issue of 'The Peoples Dreadnought' does invite some form of reply but once again I feel that I'm just reiterating the same arguments to the same old refutations of the same old ARGUMENT AGAIN.

Typically the church makes the broad assumption that the capacity for intolerance and hysteria exist in every society without recognizing that generally the hysteria serves the ruling class and the church, even if it wanted to, can do nothing, it must serve the ruling class or wither away. Obviously it chooses the former and gone is its initiative for social change. It's not an accident that the church is automatically equated with powerful reaction stuffiness and a self imposed (thus illegitimate) credibility. The refutation as presented even hints at a naive acceptance of the development of intolerance in any society and this, to my mind, would be consistent with the patronizing attitudes adopted when the church is in contact with the aborigines. If it is in the states interests to encourage intolerance then the church can only hitch the same ride if only for their self-preservation.

However I do agree, intolerance is a damn hard notion to fight — nay, impossible in a class society — but in China even 'Ampelos' recognizes the fact that intolerance has for all intents and purposes gone — (refer: 'China-The New Society' in issue 22). As an advertisement for their 'campaign' against intolerance "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" was tossed up to us as a cute phrase as it was in Third Grade. This statement dressed up like that in its mystic apparel naturally enough, along with the rest of the Bible, loses all meaning and becomes nothing but a quaint quote for when one is collared. Stupidly the SCM infers that they feel I lack any sense of 'loving thy neighbour', the point being rather to make ones neighbour equivalent to yourself by abolishing (be it by revolution) class society.

Intolerance I feel was their basic point but such sensible discussion was not maintained for they could not resist squandering any respect they had achieved by dipping into the boring slander which they had no hope of understanding. The reference to Stalin was a snide, paltry tactic and only emphasises the impressionability of the Jesus followers. I cannot, for the life of me, see why people don't get sick and tired of bringing Stalin into every discussion as if it was some damning piece of evidence we (not being very sane) did not realize. Every student Leftist on campus would exhibit complete abhorrence over the events in the USSR prior to Khrushchev. Christ! even Soviets condemn Stalin. Any progressive argument would back the same point up with some contemporary evidence at the very least and not let their case rest on some vague emotion, but such is religion. Why should we cringe and cover into the corner because J.V. Stalin adopted some peculiar despotic attitudes. This, I infer, was meant to be the crushing blow to the 'Peoples Dreadnought No. 5', instead the poverty of SCM's argument was exposed and the crushing blow went elsewhere.

One last point; in admitting a socialist state can 'do a great deal of good', a point I have always wanted made in just such a manner, they have openly displayed their relative inadequacy for they can do nothing. Instead they talk of a REVOLUTION OF LOVE — pissweak! and as they state it is indeed 'central to Christianity' — pissweak!

Perhaps SCM may now like to state what they regard social conditions need be before they can see intolerance being abolished. Indeed I allow them the benefit of the doubt and would wish that if they have any concept of social change they should include a documentary with any reply they may make.

Chris Warren.



Federal trade commission charges big oil firms in violation of anti-trust laws.

Washington, D.C. (LNS) — The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has finally filed a complaint—the first of its kind—charging the eight largest American oil companies with conspiring to eliminate competition in the refining of crude oil throughout the East and Gulf Coasts and the middle west, since 1950.

In order of rank, the petroleum companies charged are Exxon (formerly Standard Oil of New Jersey), Texaco, Gulf, Mobil, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Indiana, Shell and Atlantic Richfield (ARCO). Exxon controlled by the Rockefeller family, has assets of \$21.5 billion, making it the richest corporation in the US.

The combined assets of all eight companies, \$75.8 billion, represent an astounding concentration of economic power. Their combined sales for 1972 were \$81.5 billion.

The FTC accused the eight companies of combining their efforts to control and limit the supply of crude oil to independent refiners. As a result, the American people have been forced to pay too much for petroleum products, competition has been eliminated and more than 1,200 independent gas stations have been forced out of business. The areas of the country with the biggest concentration of independent refiners and sellers (east of the Rockies) have been hardest hit with the shortages of petroleum products. In effect, the FTC has charged the eight companies with creating an artificial "energy crisis".

The companies are also charged with obtaining much bigger profits than they would have in a market in which competition hadn't been eliminated. Reports show that in the first quarter of this year, Exxon's profits have risen 43.1 percent over the same period in 1972; Shell's were up 40.5 percent, and ARCO's — 52.2 percent.

The FTC accused the companies of maintaining an artificial price level for crude oil by various means, including transferring crude oil among themselves and refusing to sell gasoline and other refined petroleum products to in-

dependent marketers who might have undersold them.

The FTC's action may be the first step in the eventual break-up of these eight huge oil monopolies. However, it will take years until the case even comes before the Supreme Court, leaving the outcome in doubt. Senator Philip A. Hart, (D-Mich.), who asked the FTC to begin the investigation three years ago, said that it would be between eight and ten years before a verdict could be reached and relief obtained.

"FTC has to prove not just monopoly power, but anti-competitive behaviour," Hart said. "This will mean a search of millions of documents to confuse everyone."

Turn the guns around

Belfast — US GIs and British Tommies who have taken refuge in Sweden have launched a joint campaign in Britain and Northern Ireland to encourage British troops to desert.

Since 1970 there has been a steady stream of British Army deserters, making their way to both Sweden and the Irish Republic. Now some of these deserters hope to convince their former Army buddies to join them.

Within the next few weeks, thousands of leaflets calling on troops to "turn their guns of their officers" will be distributed to British troops in Northern Ireland. Copies of the leaflet have already been circulated in Belfast. "Don't be used by the rich or powerful, or brass," it says. "See who the real enemy is and turn the guns around."

The campaign is run by the "Veterans from Sweden" and is organized by a British soldier who deserted last year. He is being helped by US Vietnam Vets and draft resisters.

Directly comparing the situation in Northern Ireland to the Vietnam War, the leaflet says that most soldiers come from working class backgrounds and joined the Army because they wanted travel, adventure and security. Once on active duty, however, they found themselves fighting people who wanted the very same things that they wanted.

Last week, two leading members of the Swedish group made a secret visit to Belfast and met with sympathizers from inside the Army's ranks. Two months earlier, a well-known Black militant from the U.S. managed to enter a British Army post and called Black soldiers to desert. (These soldiers come out of the non-white communities in Britain made up of emigrants from Britain's former colonies in Africa and the West Indies, as well as India.)

The current campaign coincides with a nation-wide petition campaign in Britain, calling for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. The petition is being organized by the wives and mothers of British troops serving there. One organizer, Mrs Margaret Chaston, mother of a soldier serving in Derry said, "The reception has

been fantastic. Letters keep pouring in and the telephone never stops ringing." —Richard Trench, Liberation News Service.

MAFIA

Investigations by an intrepid ANU student have revealed that the Mafia has gained a foothold in the ANU (that is; our own university) Union.

The Bally Manufacturing company is presently being investigated by the NSW Govt. for Mafia connections. Well, the Bally Manufacturing Company controls those soccer machines presently sucking in many students and much money in the Union Games room.

Organised crime in our Union!!

Q. Will the students of this university combine to rid ANU and eventually Australia of the cancerous influence of the Mafia — only time will tell — for further information contact Greg Jones.

Declaration of Israeli Generals

1. General Yitzhak Rabin advocates conquest of the oil-states. *Ha'aretz*, 22nd July 1973, Page 7.

Speaking in a meeting of directors arranged by the Israeli Center for Administration, on the 20th of July 1973, in Hotel Basel, Tel Aviv, General Rabin declared that "Americans had given us weapons so that we should use them when necessary". The "necessities" were defined by him as follows:

"When asked about the energy-crisis and the influence of the Arab oil on USA policy, Mr Rabin had answered that the present administration will not submit to any blackmail. More than this, an awareness is growing and crystallizing in USA, that in an extreme case it is permitted to the civilized world to take control by force, of the oil sources. Experts in USA are saying more and more openly that if some medieval-type rulers really mean to endanger the oil needs of hundreds of millions of people of the civilized world, then it is permitted to the west to take tough steps in order to prevent this".

Personal comment: 1) By now invocations of the "civilized world" Vietnamese style, are surely to be recognized as a prelude to a justification of a special piece of impudence. 2) Mr. Rabin presumably knows what he says, especially about American experts, and those whose habit is to invoke the "civilized world". He was not an Ambassador in Washington in vain. 3) Since in present internal situation of USA, use of USA ground forces for such a purpose is unthinkable, Mr Rabin must mean the use of Israeli Army for this service to the "civilized world". 4) Most of the directors to whom Mr Rabin had spoken are under the Israeli present conditions retired generals themselves. This makes Rabin's declaration even more authoritative. 5) I was not astonished at all to see that USA media did not see fit to refer to this declaration of Mr Rabin although in other cases he is their particular favorite. No doubt this is a necessary part of the "civil-

ization" of the "civilized world" and a part which Mr Rabin presumably specially appreciates. It gives him the opportunity in indulging in Nazi-like proposals at home, while so-called peace-activists in USA and other places, can worship both him and "peace" abroad. However there is an end to the lie.

2. General Arik Sharon about the possibility of Israeli conquest of the whole Middle-East. "Yediot Aharonot" 26th July 1973.

The following full quotation speaks for itself: "Sharon: We can conquer the area from Baghdad to Algeria".

"In a meeting held yesterday between Arik Sharon and the middle-age group of the Independent Liberals, Srik was asked what can happen if Americans will cease to send "Phantoms" to Israel. Arik said that one should take this lightly. Israel is now a military superpower and nothing will happen if Americans will cease to send "Phantoms". But it is nonsense to think that Americans will do any sanction against us, because for the Americans there is nothing more important than a strong Israel. All the forces of European countries, said Arik, are weaker than we are. Israel can conquer in one week the area from Khar-toum to Bagdad and Algeria, but there is no need for it.

After this declaration the Independent Liberals offered General Sharon to be their candidate for the next Knesset. General Sharon did not commit himself.

Personal comment: The Israeli Independent Liberals are widely pointed out in other countries as an example of a "moderate party". They have very good relations with several European Liberal parties, especially the British Liberal party. Mr. Grimond and Mr Thorpe who are famous in Britain for their advocacy of Liberal causes all over the world, are special admirers of the Israeli Independent Liberals. I do not suppose that their admiration will be lessened even if General Sharon will accept indeed the kind proposal of the Israeli independent Liberals, and become, with opinions, their candidate for Knesset.

Dr Ismail Shahak, Jerusalem



Community Learning

The Department of Education has arranged the establishment of Recreation Evening Classes at the Weston Creek High School during Third Term this year.

Courses available to the general public will include Craft, Metalwork and Woodwork, Needlework, Hostess Cookery, Cake Decorating, Public Speaking, Creative Drama, Sculpture, Jewellery Making, Silk Screen Printing and Pottery.

Membership fee is \$5 per term. This entitles members to take any number of courses.

The main aim of the courses is to make use of the special equipment and facilities available at the Weston Creek High School and to provide instruction if and when required.

In the Woodwork/Metalwork courses there is no set course to be followed and students are able to choose projects themselves. The only limit on the projects which can be undertaken is the hobbyists own skill and interest. Examples of projects include garden pots and furniture, tables, cupboards, table tennis tables, bowls, lamp stands, bookshelves, and picture framing. Class members are required to provide their own materials.

In all courses each member of the group will receive personal attention.

If there is a demand for these courses in the Weston Creek area the Department plans to conduct similar classes in the Belconnen area in 1974.

The initial meeting to form classes was held on Monday, 24 September at 7.30pm at the Weston



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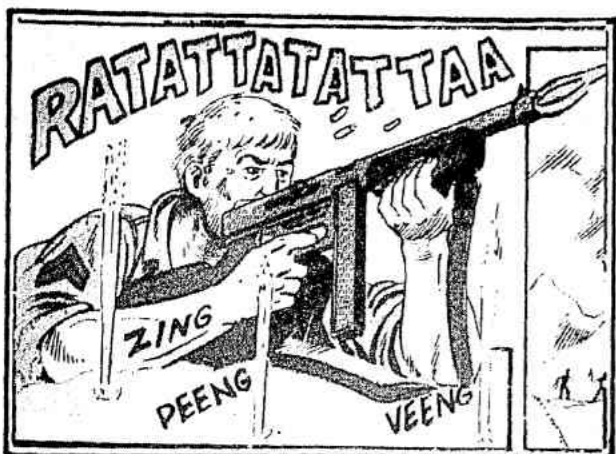
CANBERRA COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION — COMMUNICATIONS ORGANISER —

We are looking for a creative and enthusiastic person to take over this job.....

This position was recently evolved from the Editorship of the Student newspaper. We now offer a wider mandate so that the person appointed may disseminate information to students by whatever means he thinks fit, using the newspaper which he will produce as one method but also expanding into new media such as video.

We offer payment of approximately \$2500 per annum: starting date by arrangement.

If you are interested, please write straight away (and certainly before the end of September) to the Chairman, Students' Association Committee, Canberra College of Advanced Education, Canberra, ACT.



Greek Students take on the Junta

"We have the feeling that this Government can't last too long now, that it can't keep it up. We are not saying its days are numbered but maybe its months are". This comment comes from a university student at one of the universities in Athens at a time of general upheaval in all universities and institutes of tertiary education in Greece. An upheaval which, for the first time since the coup, is posing a serious threat to the stability of the Junta. The threat came with a wave of protests in January this year by students in Athens and Salonika, against the lack of participation of freely elected students' unions in problems facing their studies and their rights as citizens. Its strength and force took the government by surprise.

Papadopoulos was confident in his control over the universities and other academic institutions. The Minister of Education, Mr N. Gantonas is a General; each university has a body of Commissioners which are government elected, report straight to Papadopoulos and they have the power to veto any decision made by the university administrators; plain clothed police and pro government student informers mix freely among the student body to keep a check on those who sound "too liberal"; all professors who are found to be in any way anti-government are replaced.

In October, 1972, as part of the low-key campaign to restore some trappings of democracy, the colonels decided to yield to student demands for a new election to student government councils at university campuses. The elections were carried out under the watchful eye of the police and those candidates frowned upon by the Junta stood little chance of getting their views across.

In January, 1973, a study was done by economic students at the Athens Economic School. The study was on student life and problems at their school and touched upon, among other things, unionism, representation in administrative and disciplinary bodies, medical care and scholarships. The study was rejected by the Rector at the School who informed them at the disciplinary hearing that "such matters are the exclusive concern of the school's administration and of the State" and that they had "no right to intervene". This was the fuel needed to feed the already smouldering fire. At the Economics school students boycotted classes and came out in support of their fellow students. In certain faculties at Athens University and at the Polytechnic students also boycotted classes and held meetings to decide future action. All demanded outright, re-elections, more participation by student unions in university campuses on to the streets, with demonstrators shouting anti-government slogans. At this stage the police force was mobilized. Bus loads of policemen were stationed outside the universities, every student meeting was supervised by the police, plain clothed police moved into the campuses and indiscriminately began to arrest students under the guise of

refusing inspection of identity cards. Reports of beatings and intimidation at police headquarters and in the streets were rampant. The demonstrations and protests were front page news in every major Athens newspaper.

On the 14th of February, eleven students were brought up before the civil court accused of assaulting the police. They maintained that the police had deliberately provoked them and violated the guarantees that had been given by the police commander that the students would be allowed to leave peacefully from their meeting. At the trial several former cabinet ministers, retired generals and professors testified in support of the students. Of the eleven, public sympathy was increasingly shown to be on the side of the students. Declarations of support for the students, signed by hundreds of professionals in Athens, were circulated. Other signs of support for students were the fact that during police assaults on demonstrators taxi drivers had taken on students free in order to help them escape and quite a few merchants had given them shelter in their shops. Finally support for the students came from the administrators and professors at the Polytechnic, one of Greece's most highly respected academic institutions. Thirteen members of the Polytechnic senate resigned in protest over government interference in university matters, among them the Rector. Also several professors were bashed along with students during the demonstrations.

On March 2nd, a meeting between the university boards and Papadopoulos was held to "discuss" student demands. "Discussion" was minimal - Papadopoulos warned them that he would "not tolerate opposition" and threatened to "crush" any such opposition. "I will lead a military charge against any such organisers and smash their heads in with my own pistol", he told them. Meetings were banned on most campuses. The Athen's law school was closed to students for a week "because of carnival" (Greek universities have never before closed for the carnival season). The press was "advised" not to cover the protests and newspapers that had been full of pictures and stories suddenly began hardly using the word "student" at all. One effect of this crackdown is that George Athanassiadis, publisher of the pro-government newspaper "Vradyni" is now "reluctantly the symbol of press freedom". His offices and home were raided when he published more details on students than the government required. About 100 reporters are circulating a petition calling on the Athens Union of Journalists to save their professional reputations by explaining to readers why all news of students has suddenly vanished.

The ban on meetings, however further incited demonstrations and in mid March several hundred students gathered on Constitution Square in Athens shouting anti-government slogans and blocking traffic. About 85% of the students at the Polytechnic refused to sit for their examinations and continued their absence.

The student upheaval is significant in two important ways. It shows that even after six years in power the military junta has still to recourse to violence and repressive tactics (not only of students rights for they in fact reflect the rights of every Greek citizen to determine his own future) in order to maintain its security. Secondly, the support that students received not only in Greece but in Europe and America generally, show that the government has in fact not won the confidence and support of the people of Greece but has been forced to alienate itself more and more even from the conservative sector of the community. The students have initiated the first signs of a massive movement towards removing the Junta.

The participants in the CUB meeting agreed to ask the national Council on Higher Education (CNES) to consider certain urgent reforms in the law regulating Bolivian universities. They proposed that the passing grade in examinations should be lowered from the present 75 per cent to 51 per cent. They also suggested that students who work to support themselves or their families should be allowed to attend theory courses on a "free" basis, that is, without a minimum attendance requirement. As it is now, according to the 1972 University Law, all students must attend 60 per cent of their theory courses and 80 per cent of their practical courses.

On the perennial question of student participation in university decision-making (*cogobierno*), the CUB conference called for 50 per cent representation on all governing bodies. The students also asked to be represented on the CNES with the right to "a voice and a vote." On other issues, the meeting passed a resolution concerned with student welfare, demanding improvements in student residences, restaurants and scholarship awards. At the end of the three-day meeting, a group of CUB leaders met with representatives of CNES and created a joint commission charged with examining the students' requests in detail. As for long-range student policy, CUB supports the principle of university reform while at the same time rejecting the use of violence as a means of achieving change. With explicit reference to certain extremist groups, CUB warned that if it is "forced to use force" it will

only be because "outside elements" bent on disrupting campus life must be eliminated.

But the most effective way of stabilizing university life would be for democratic elections to be held at all levels—in the faculties, in the local federations and for the CUB Executive Committee.


At present, the CUB Executive and the local federations are headed by provisional officers appointed after the overthrow of the previous government in August 1971. From then until September 1972, the universities were closed while the "total reform" of higher education was under study. All student activities were forbidden at that time. These measures broke the power of the Marxist forces on campus, many militants even leaving the country. The leadership of the student movement was then taken over by student activists of Bolivia's two major political parties, the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement (MNR) and the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB).

Bolivian students warn against the "Politics of Violence"

"We can use violence, too, if we have to—if that's the only way to enforce a return to normal conditions of life." The words were those of the President of the Confederation of Bolivian Students (CUB), Jorge Castro Menacho, speaking just moments after an explosive device had gone off close to the building where CUB was inaugurating its national conference of student leaders. Thirty two delegates from eight local university federations and 12 CUB officers got together in La Paz from July 9 through 11 to discuss academic problems, student policy—including the use of violence—and the campus election system.



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FACULTY REP ELECTIONS



M.Marks



J.Wade

Students' Association Elections.

Election, of one representative to each of the Faculties, by general meeting of the Students' Association on Wednesday 28th September.

Nominations to the President, Students' Association by 4pm 25 September.

All students are eligible to nominate for the position, in the Faculty in which they are enrolled.

The successful candidates can expect to take up their positions on 15 April, 1974. The elections are being held at this time to enable a continuity of representation to be maintained and enable the new representative to benefit from the current representatives experience of the Faculty.

In the past the representative has been invited to attend Faculty Education Committee with speaking privileges but without voting rights and this practice is expected to continue in the future.

The current representatives are: ARTs - J. Roe; Asian Studies - J. Wade; Economics - M.Marks; Law - McClintock; Science - J.Wilson.

The Faculty consists: all academic staff in the Faculty, the Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Board, one student appointed by the Students' Association two students appointed by and from the student members of the Faculty Education Committees and various staff from other faculties.



J.Roe



J.Wilson



B.McClintock

Specialised Art's Degree?

Report of the Sub-Committee on the Structure of the Pass B.A.

Introduction

We decided not to present a comprehensive proposal at this stage, preferring a fairly brief statement of the general lines of our thinking, to see if these are generally acceptable and to gather any further ideas before continuing.

Aims of the Faculty

We found it impossible to define an aim for the faculty as a whole. As the faculty comprises not only those disciplines traditionally regarded as humane (themselves diverse enough) but also many others which simply do not fit elsewhere and attract too few students to become separate faculties, it is difficult to see how any general agreement can ever be reached within the faculty as at present constituted. Nor is it ever likely judging from previous discussions on this question, ever to subdivide.

The problem of coherence

This diversity of aim and subject matter not only makes it possible to pursue a course with little coherence, despite the requirements of majors and sub-majors, the general good sense of students and the availability of good advice,

but positively encourages incoherence. The possibility of including in a course several units from other faculties, the atomistic concept of the unit and perhaps the healthy individualism of academics, makes matters worse. At the same time, if one wishes to concentrate on one discipline and pursue as high a standard of excellence in it as one can, without having the ability or perhaps the desire to work at honours level, it is difficult to read for more than half one's degree in one department.

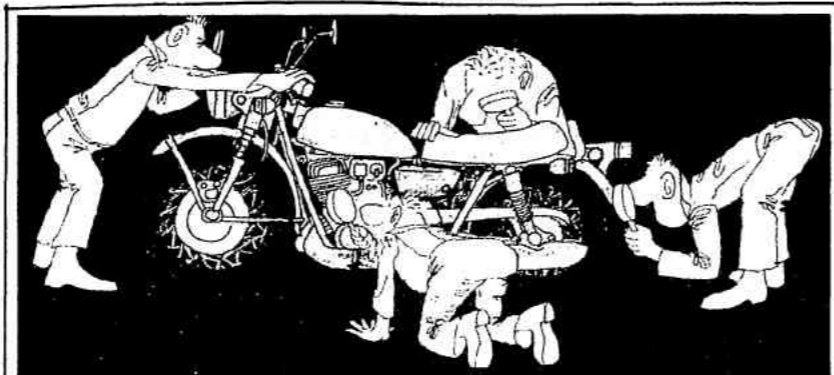
At the same time some students would have good reasons for working in two disciplines equally, either because of the requirements of their prospective careers or because of the inadequacies of the present divisions between subjects. For them we suggest that instead of being obliged to follow two majors which, even if their subject matter is related, are not co-ordinated with each other and are perceived by staff and students as separate territories, they should be able to take fully integrated, coherent, combined courses which the departments concerned had developed together.

What is possible in particular cases must depend upon

the discipline, the resources available and the considered views of the teachers concerned, but we should like to see some formal and official encouragement given to teachers and departments to consider for themselves and to accept from others substantial departures from the present general form in structure, teaching and weighting. In particular, as so much of education is a matter of what an individual does rather than what is done for or to him, we favoured some encouragement to move towards courses built to a much greater extent around the individual's supervised studies.

The nature of units

What is done within a unit is and must be to a large extent the domain of academic freedom. The limits within which this freedom is exercised however are set by what the department, faculty and board will accept, and by the common custom of the academic community. It seemed to us that the unit as so generally conceived suffers from rigidity and uniformity, with its set lectures given usually by one member of staff precisely for that course, rather than for the university as a whole, with its prescribed development its fixed duration and its standard weight towards the degree.



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INTERROGATION

A photocopy of this document was mailed to Latrobe Uni. paper Rabelais. Its exact origin is not known, but it appears to be an official document.

The interrogation of suspects

Some interrogators will have certain advantages in mental agility, appearance dress, personality, and academic qualifications, but in the long run it is experience which tells more than any other qualifications.

The top interrogators possess great determination and will verbally attack the suspect for hours at a time, they are most careful to avoid any suggestion or any offer of physical force or violence.

Although it is not always possible, there is no doubt that interrogators who work together as a team develop great understanding and cooperation, which is vital in important assignments where the suspects are not cooperating to the maximum. However, whether the interrogators have worked together before or not, it is vital that before they go into the interrogation room that they have a clear understanding of the joint parts they are going to play.

Place of interview

Circumstances may sometimes compel you to commence an interrogation at a person's home, or elsewhere. However where this occurs, the interrogation should be transferred to your office or the nearest police station as soon as possible.

At your office you have all the facilities required — statements, photographs, telephones, typewriters etc., and, there are no "eavesdroppers" who may later become witnesses to give false evidence against you.

Most important of all, in taking the suspect to your office you have immediately impressed upon him that you are in possession of strong evidence as to his guilt. His attitude whilst being interrogated at his home or place of employment will sometimes be truculent or resentful but usually changes abruptly on arrival at the police station.

Try to select a room where you will not be interrupted. Do not use an office where other people pass through or come in and out to use the telephone etc., minimize the possibility of escape.

Talking Points

Very often an interrogation can proceed smoothly and successfully if the interrogator first takes sometime to discuss personal matters with the suspect. Not only does this tend to develop confidence and reduce resentment or animosity but, if successfully handled, can perhaps develop cooperation which will lead to the clearing up of other crimes. Whilst he may refuse to answer questions or show a disinclination to discuss a crime of which he is suspected, he will invariably be prepared to discuss the following matters put to him in a seemingly casual way:

- his criminal associates;
- his criminal history;
- previous crimes which have been the subject of some public action,
- details of gaol sentences served and other criminals with whom he served such sentences;
- his family background and, in particular, the financial difficulties and privations he has undergone to support them;
- matters which tend to make him feel important or play up to his ego.

Recording the interrogation

If the interrogation is to be recorded, obviously precise arrangements must be made beforehand. Where the interrogation is to be taken down in longhand, one of the interrogators must be allotted this particular duty even though at a later stage he may wish to ask a certain question when his confrere has concluded.

If notes are to be taken by a stenographer, he or she should be seated in an inconspicuous position so that the suspect is not continually reminded that what he says is being recorded.

Where a tape-recorder is to be used, efforts must be made to eliminate background noise which later could be used against police as evidence to suggest the application of force or violence.

Where notes are not taken at the time but it is decided they should be made afterwards, both interrogators should confer as soon as possible and make a complete written record of the interrogation, including all that was said and done.

Considerable thought and judgement must be used in deciding how and when notes are to be taken as generally criminals are most reluctant to confess when they are aware that what they say is being recorded. In this regard, notes made at the first opportunity afterwards do not have this disadvantage but obviously are not as readily acceptable in courts as convincing notes made at the time.

Interrogation of suspects

Whilst the following suggestions will apply to the majority of interrogations, they obviously have to be varied with particular circumstances and suspects. Perhaps to assist in this performance, suspects could be divided into the following three categories;

- suspects who will confess readily;
- suspects who will confess their part in crimes only after lengthy and skillful interrogation;
- suspects who decline to answer questions.

One of the most consistent weaknesses in the interrogation of suspects who readily confess is that interrogators are apt to shorten the interrogation and not put all essential questions to cover every aspect of the guilt. Additionally, they frequently overlook the fact that although the suspect did confess quite early in the interrogation, he most invariably made certain denials at the start. Where these are not repeated in evidence the story told by the police is often unconvincing?

Before asking any specific questions about a particular crime, remember that the suspect may have committed other offences and that a vague question may lead him to confess a number of other offences. Very often he himself will open the conversation by asking "Just what am I supposed to have done this time?" Instead of mentioning the crime under enquiry, a reply "You know very well why you're here, what about telling us the truth?" can often lead to the clearing up of other crimes. This is particularly so with unintelligent suspects and juveniles who will very often admit crimes of which the interrogating police were not even aware.

The following are rules that should be considered in all interrogations.

- Open the interrogation as friendly and firmly as the circumstances may permit.
- Attempt to develop in the suspect's mind the impression that you are in possession of substantial evidence to establish his guilt.
- The suspect will be attempting early in the interview to decide how much evidence you have against him and whether or not you are bluffing on certain aspects.
- Sympathetic enquiries as to whether or not he is able to obtain bail, how his family may fare in his absence, whether they can obtain social services, accommodation etc., whilst he is in gaol are undoubtedly the most convincing matters which can be put to develop in him the certainty that you have solid evidence against him.
- Not only do these questions conform to your planning but they are also enquiries which will, in most cases, convey to the suspect that you have a sympathetic and genuine interest in his welfare and the future of his family.
- Be careful not to exaggerate the seriousness of his offence. If possible, take the opposite stand and look for factors which will reduce the offensiveness of his crime and make confession easier for him.
- In difficult cases, direct your questions to establish suspect's presence at the crime scene. This is vital and, having placed him at the scene, you may then question him about his complicity in the crime itself.
- Avoid complicated or double questions.

(9) Once the interrogation is well under way, keep a constant stream of questions directed to the suspect. Keep talking so that he is forced to think and answer questions fairly quickly.

(10) Do everything possible to keep pressure on him so that he will go on answering your questions. The more he talks the more he will lie or the more he will say things which will establish his innocence or guilt.

(11) Where he has not answered a question, repeat the question or state quite firmly "Come on now, what do you say about that?"

(12) Avoid, at all costs long periods of silence. Suspects under pressure are often on the verge of confessing but if allowed time to reconsider will frequently change their minds.

(13) Remember at all times that whilst he is talking about the crime he is building up a word picture you can visualise. It may be true or false but in most cases it will be part-truth and part-falsity.

(14) Where he is answering questions it is generally best to follow this order:

- a broad question first;
- then a narrower one; and
- a very specific question to remove any ambiguity.

(15) Do not be too quick to tell the suspect you know he is lying. Allow him to commit himself to a false story at some length, then go over it and point out some (not all, at this stage) of his lies.

(16) This method makes him wonder just how much you know or — more importantly — whether there is anything, in fact, you don't know.

(17) At this stage, ask him to go over his story again, but tell him this time not to waste your time and his by telling you lies.

(18) By not pointing out all his lies on the first occasion you have retained an important check on the next story he begins to tell you

(19) On the second occasion, stop him quickly and firmly at the first direct lie and let him see you are displeased with his false story. If the interrogator does this convincingly the suspect will, in most cases immediately confess his part in the crime.

(20) With difficult suspects, the interrogator should first question him about minor facts and surrounding issues; avoid direct questions as to the offence itself.

(21) Having established his presence at the crime scene and obtained his agreement to these minor points, gradually work up to the major issue — his part in the crime itself.

(22) Where suspect has been answering questions but now refuses to do so, a stage has been reached where it can almost certainly be assumed that he is the guilty person.

(23) If he persists in his refusal to answer, make written notes of his physical reaction at this time, e.g. have his hands started to shake? are there tears in his eyes? have his lips commenced to tremble? does he generally appear to be agitated or unsettled?

(24) Do not overlook other questions which can be put to him, even though he still declines to answer.

Where a Suspect declines to answer

Very often, suspects, having had legal or other aid, will refuse to answer questions put to them by the interrogator. This situation can be very difficult, particularly as courts and judges vary considerably in their decisions as to the admissibility of questions put thereafter. (See

R. v. Smith 1964 V.R.95, wherein it was ruled that police were not bound to accept the first answer made and persistent questioning of a suspect is not, of itself, sufficient to exclude such evidence provided no unfairness results).

As the law and procedure stand at present in Victoria, there is only one safe method and that is for the interrogator to pursue his questioning as vigorously as possible in an attempt to ensure that all conceivable questions are put to the suspect. The following procedure can be of assistance:

- Ask the suspect why it is that he refuses to answer.
- Be patient, take him quietly and explain to him that your inquiries have brought him under suspicion but if he is innocent his answer to questions will undoubtedly assist in clearing him of this suspicion.
- Inform him that you are prepared to go to any lengths to establish his innocence and will interview anybody he wishes, make any enquiries or transport him anywhere to assist.
- If he persists in refusing to answer, keep asking questions to cover every aspect of the crime.
- Ask him if he has any witnesses or people who can provide him with an alibi or assist in establishing his innocence.
- Try to pin point the defence he will later put forward and question him now to destroy or nullify its effect.
- Finally, if he has not answered, put this question to him: "Are we to take it from your refusal to answer questions that you have in fact, no answer to the allegations which I have put to you?"

Statements of witnesses

Do not overlook in difficult interrogation the great value of putting to suspects the written statements of various witnesses. On occasions due to certain deficiencies, for e.g. lack of identification, it may not be desirable to allow him to read the statement, but important extracts can be put to him verbally.

Additional matters

Do not hold conferences outside the door of the interrogation room. At this stage the interrogation is obviously not going well and the suspect immediately becomes suspicious, tends to lose confidence in you and when the interrogation is resumed, is very much on guard.

See that every person detained has meals at the appropriate time, or regularly given cups of tea, and, if a smoker, frequently offered a cigarette. Not only are these things based on common decency but will undoubtedly stimulate his memory and truthfulness.

Where the offender, having admitted his crime, wishes to make restitution of stolen property or apologize to his victim, embrace this opportunity with every means at your disposal. These acts of restitution etc will provide corroborative evidence which is rarely challenged in any court.

If the suspect tells a story involving friends or associates, go to them whilst he is under interrogation and obtain from them a written statement before he can contact them. Not knowing what he has said, they will rarely take the risk of supporting him but if left until after he has talked to them they will invariably adopt his story and give evidence for him.

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COME ON IN AND BROWSE!

**The Politics of Pollution -
- Humphrey McQueen.**

Class rule within twentieth-century capitalism has been greatly assisted by directing attention away from class and on to technology. In this process attention is paid to the interests of "humanity", which are seen to conflict with the demands of technology.

The appeal goes out to all mankind to unite against the consequences of a scientific Frankenstein.

Thus we were told that nuclear weapons were in nobody's interest: that we had to direct our attention towards banning the bomb. The people in whose interest the bomb existed were thus separated from their weapon. They avoided the full fury of the protest.

Today a similar shift is occurring with regards to the movement for the protection of the environment. What is a question of class power is turned into a program for social responsibility in science.

Instead of examining the laws of capitalist development to see why 'growth' is essential, economists add pollution control to their phoney equations about production.

Scientists, firm believers in the value-freedom of pure science, seek cleaner fuels and packaging. They rarely question the purpose of fuel and packaging in any but the most superficial way.

This mystification is vitally assisted by the trivialisation of environmental issues into a clearly class-compatible emphasis on individual responsibility for buying white toilet paper.

Nowhere is this more obvious than in the school programs on environmental control where analysis of technology avoids raising controversial issues in the classroom. Pollution becomes a refurbished pep talk on picking up papers in the yard.

Some indication of the pervasiveness of explanations and cures which centre upon technology can be seen from the three following examples.

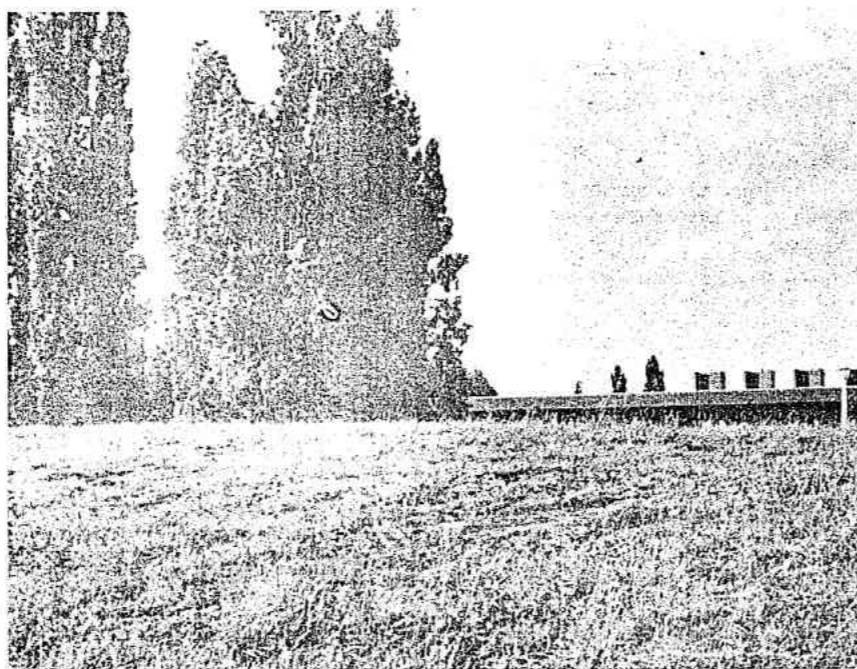
Firstly, where technology is seen both as the problem and the cure: the environment is being ruined by inadequate or faulty technology; the solution to this is to improve technology.

Nothing is said about why the largest companies in the world sell inadequate or faulty technology and so they do not have to be taken into the proposed solution.

Alternatively it is argued that the environment is being ruined by too much technology. The solutions presented are either to retreat from technology into rural communes; or to



POLITICS OF



devise better technology.

By withdrawing from technology the need to explicate a society's inner workings is avoided. Alternatively, the same result follows from seeking a solution from within science.

Thirdly, and this is most telling example, the modern rejectors of technology are compared to the machine-breakers of the early industrial revolution. The implication clearly is that just as the weavers were stupid to attack machines so are the anti-technologists of the 1970s.

The important aspect of this line of argument is just who is being slandered. The answer is that it is the early nineteenth century weavers who are being slandered by comparing them to the modern rejectors of technology.

The weavers did not break machines *per se*. They were very selective in their machine-breaking as Edward Thompson has shown in his massive account of *The Making of the*

English Working Class.

Those frames only were broken which manufactured under-price or "cut-up" work; when goods were slashed, in the loom or when seized from the carrier's cart, the "cut-ups" were destroyed while those with proper selvages were left undamaged. The distinction was clearly made in the song,

General Ludd's Triumph:

The guilty may fear but no vengeance he aims
At the honest man's life or Estate,
His wrath is entirely confined to wide frames
And to those that old prices abate.

The early machine-breakers were acute enough to distinguish between machines and the masters who used them.

What is important about this example is not that today's so-called machine breakers are not as sensible as the illiterate workers of 150 years ago. The important thing is what

the conventional wisdom in our society became. The machine-breakers are made to appear fools because they were anything but fools. History has pictured them as fools because they were selective, because they were class-conscious. Their grasp of the truth had to be obliterated. It was inevitable that this would be achieved by presenting them as opponents of technology because technology has become the form through which capitalist rationality has been disquished.

Moreover, it has become a barrier to the recognition that such rationality even exists.

To these three instances relating to mystification through technology I now want to add some examples relating to individualism.

Just as technology is used to direct attention away from social issues, so individualism is put to similar purposes within the field of social theory.

STAFF

WORONI the journal of the ANU Students Association has been brought to you since May by the talented, co-operative, easy-to-please team of:-

Editor-in-Chief — David Wright
Regular columnist — Jack Growford
Regular contributor — Martin Attridge

Special thanks to others assisting in Woroni, including:-

Trevor Lewis
John Madden
Andrew McCredie
Julius Roe
Helen Pringle
Debbie Snow
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Rae Ball
Di Johnson
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and especially

Business Manager — Andrew Saul and John Livingston

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FAREWELL, DEAR STUDENTS! LOVE, PEACE, BROTHERHOOD AND ALL THAT STUFF! LET THE SUN SHINE! (can we go now.....?) etc

AMBITIOUS ?

Somehow, we have all come to think of the Presidency of this great Students Association of ours as one of those things that Richard will take care of. Unfortunately, disaster has struck — he's leaving (sob). Hence it is the painful duty of the Students Association to elect a person who will, in his/her own inadequate way, try to make up the loss.

QUALIFICATIONS Applicants need not be the least bit sexy (although it helps). It is a good idea to have read the Constitution at least once before nominating. You also have to be a member of the Students Association and be able to find two people who are willing to nominate you.

OPPORTUNITIES If you show promise, you can be President again in 1975.

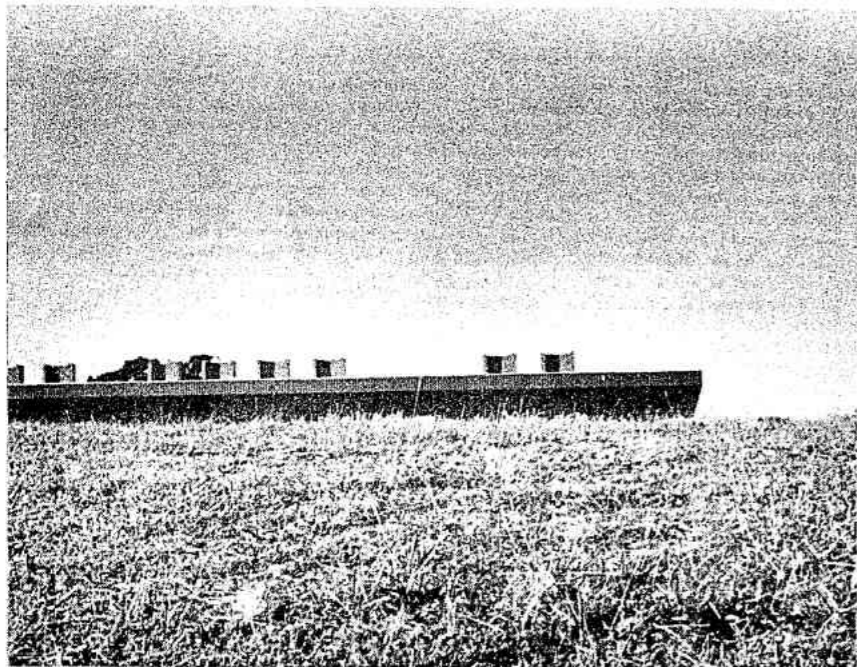
ANUSA CALLS FOR NOMINATIONS FOR

Students Association President
Students Association Treasurer
AUS Secretary
Trustee

Nominations Close Wednesday 26th September, and must include signature of nominee, nominator and seconder, and declaration of willingness to stand by nominee. Forms available at Students Association office.

Voting on Wednesday 3rd — Saturday 6th

POLLUTION



It avoids discussion of class relationships and trivialises all debates on power.

Moreover it thus divides people off from each other so that they must attack an unreal break-up of power in a serialised fashion. What the individual really thinks is what he works out in private. Mass meetings and the hysteria that comes from involvement with others is irrational and an infringement of freedom.

This perspective finds its outlet in two ways which are useful to capitalism. Firstly, as we have already noted, it enables an avoidance of subversive questions about the nature of power.

Secondly, and no less importantly, it offers an opportunity to keep the process going while meeting the technological demands of the environmentalists. In other words, new devices will be marketed to clean up everyone's particular environment.

Instead of removing the causes, there is already a swing towards purifying the effects. Instead of a public transport system we are offered additional gadgets for privately owned cars. We will be offered air-conditioners, water filters, sun-heat conversion units, recyclers.

This is a capitalists dream. Planned obsolescence is to be supplemented with planned means of sustenance. Survival kits will be marketed each year with new and bigger attachments. Colour preferences will be altered and the whole thing streamlined.

The economy will function on two levels: selling pollution producers and selling the means that diminish or evacuate the pollution produced.

You might say that nobody will make such a decision. This is too much of a conspiracy theory. Society does not operate like this. And you are right: there is no deliberate

A good deal of anti-pollution propaganda fits neatly into two other realms of capitalist requirements.

conspiracy to produce pollution or to retail anti-pollutants.

What there is, and must be in a capitalist society, is a perpetual need to create profit. Decisions are deliberately, and consciously, and conspiratorially made to this end. Having made these decisions the obverse consequence is that pollution occurs because it is not profitable to prevent it. Or if it has to be prevented, then this must be done in a way which is profitable.

Individual businessmen and firms may reject this but if they persist in putting their objections into practice they will simply cease to be in business. This is not a conspiracy theory. Society does not operate like this. And you are right: there is no deliberate

P. 9.
On the domestic scene it is obvious that a good number of conservationist proposals are nothing more than thinly disguised demands for middle-class pleasures to be protected.

When we hear of the need to preserve the wilderness for future generations what can this mean except if not it is not a demand to preserve the wilderness for the children of those who already can afford to visit the wilderness. Even in Australia there are children living in our capital cities who have never seen the sea. Conservation is frequently a call for privilege.

This is especially true internationally. Arguments about the need to preserve resources by controlling population in Asia and Latin America are largely arguments to maintain the existing imbalance within the use of these resources.

Who is it who uses up resources at present? Is it the poor who are breeding more rapidly? Or is it the rich who are practising Zero Population Growth?

If you want to cut back on the domestic consumption within America and Australia, what follows?

The inevitable consequence at present would be an enormous increase in economic suffering in the so-called under-developed countries. The reason is that they are not really under-developed. Their economies are deformed. They have highly developed sectors which are export orientated. They produce coffee, sugar and cocoa and tin, but they cannot produce enough food because they are dominated by Imperialism.

Such prosperity as these countries have is dependent upon the prices paid for their primary products. If the demand diminished, prices would fall and they could not afford to pay for the imports of vital equipment.

For example in the 1960 slump in world trade the fall in prices for primary products equalled the entire amount given in foreign aid since the end of the second world war.

Not that foreign aid is to be encouraged. It is only another means of reinforcing deformities demanded by imperialist trading patterns.

So, if you want to limit resource consumption in the West, and at the same time not force greater suffering on poorer countries, there is only one way out.

You must support those people who are actively engaged in ending the present form of trading relationships, in other words, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

Clearly, those Vietnamese who shot down B 52s which were engaged in ecocide in Indo-China. Seen in this light, the politics of Pollution are not merely heresy. They are truly subversive.

FRAME UP

US Military Frame-up fails

This report comes from *American magazine*, a paper published by American draft resisters exiled in Canada.

After ten months of torment in the brig at Treasure Island naval base, Pat Chenoweth, accused of sabotaging the aircraft carrier USS Ranger, has been acquitted of all charges and honorably discharged from the Navy.

Pat was charged with having inserted a paint scraper and two twelve-inch bolts into the Ranger's reduction gears in summer 1972 in Alameda, an act which paralyzed the giant war machine for three months and cost the Navy almost a million dollars to repair. It was one of approximately 30 acts of sabotage which crippled the Ranger all through last summer and fall when American carriers were steadily bombing the country of Vietnam on a 24-hour basis.

No evidence

From the time he was jailed last August 2, the Navy seemed almost desperate in its desire to convict Chenoweth. Attorneys and others who had spent time observing the system of military so-called justice, said that they had never seen the military so eager to put someone away.

First, from the start they had no evidence; only two witnesses reported hearing Pat claim credit for the sabotage. No witnesses claimed to have seen Pat throwing bolts into the gears. The prosecution was unable to establish when, within a 10-day period, the bolts were thrown. There was no physical evidence, such as fingerprints, which linked Pat with the act. The defense established that over 600 other sailors had access to the area of the ship where the gears are located. Even the Navy's star witness said that he

thought Pat was "joking" when he made his comment about the sabotage. That star witness also stated in court that he did not believe that many others on the ship had made similar boasts about having sabotaged the ship, including the carrier's Executive Officer.

Then, they charged him with sabotage in time of war—a charge used only once before, since World War II, and which would have added a possible 30 years to his sentence if he had been convicted.

Third, after the court-martial started getting a lot of publicity in newspapers across the country, the Navy decided to move the trial to the Philippines. It was the first time in anyone's memory that the prosecution in a criminal case had requested a change of venue. Had it succeeded, it would have established a very dangerous precedent of the military sending any controversial trial to one of its strongholds in another area of the world. This victory was won by a very narrow margin; for the military and federal courts agreed with the Navy that the trial could be moved. Luckily, however, all the appeals and motions took up several months and the military judge Capt. James Keys, was hospitalized for chronic alcoholism, and forced into an early retirement. By the time a new judge was selected the Ranger was already on its way back home from the line and the Navy's official reason for transferring the trial (to be closer to witnesses aboard the Ranger) was no longer valid.

Fourth, both the Navy and the federal courts denied Pat his constitutional right to release from pre-trial confinement. Because of this, an innocent man spent 10 months behind bars. Chenoweth's suit for bail, however, is now before the Supreme Court and it should be known in September whether or not the Court will decide to hear the case.

Why was the Navy so anxious to make an example of Pat Chenoweth? It should be remembered that on the first of July 1972 the US was engaged in an all-out attempt to save Thieu's regime from the NLF's offensive. With most US ground troops out of Vietnam and Thieu's own army proving to be unreliable at best, the Nixon administration escalated its savage bombing of Indochina to unprecedented levels. And the Navy was anxious to send the Ranger—another floating airfield—to intensify the attack. When the ship was put out of action—to the delight of practically every sailor aboard—the Navy had to find someone to take the rap.

Low morale on the ranger

Also at that time morale on the Ranger was low. The carrier had only recently returned from its previous tour off Vietnam. During combat duty, conditions on the ship were atrocious for enlisted men like Pat. As he recalls:

"Our average work day was 16 hours, four in the morning till eight at night.... We just made a constant circle about 50 miles off the coast, flying planes off 24 hours a day....

"We were totally exhausted. We were given little time to ourselves...It was crowded. There was little or no privacy at all.

"Most of the time (we were) homesick...just wishing the war was over so we could stop the endless bombing. 'Cause that was our only purpose—to fly our planes 24 hours a day and drop bombs."

While there were dozens of law students, lawyers, and others who worked hard to free Pat, the people most directly responsible for the victory were the GIs who withstood the brass's attempts to force them to fabricate evidence against Pat. Testimony in court from people on the Ranger and at the Treasure Island brig documented that NIS and brig personnel had threatened and bribed over a dozen people to turn against Pat. Five people in the brig told Pat that they had been offered reductions in sentence (one was told he'd even get a medal) if they would elicit a confession from Pat. In his victory statement Pat himself said, "First, I would like to thank the people aboard the Ranger and in the brig who did not knuckle under to the Navy's attempts at intimidation. I know that the pressures they faced were tremendous and that it took great courage to overcome them."

His statement concluded with the following:

"Today I feel we have won a great victory against the most dehumanizing machine in the world. At a time in history when the US military is the major genocidal force around the globe, it is particularly gratifying not only to be free, but to have beaten the Navy in its attempt to frame me.

"To my brothers and sisters in America's jails around the world, I say—keep struggling, soon we shall all be free. Power to the people!"

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BLACK BLIGHT

The Plight of Black Workers in Papua New Guinea

by Peter Kerr.

Black workers in Papua New Guinea are fighting for better wages and living conditions. At the present time most black workers have to survive on a sickly \$11.50 a week, plantation workers earn \$5.90 a week but once deductions are made this ends up at around \$3.00.

Despite this starvation wage, prices of essential foodstuffs are higher than in Australia, most being imported from Australia, rice, cabbages, tomatoes, oranges etc. 1 litre of milk costs 48c and a pound of rice sells at 30c. As a result malnutrition is widespread as workers must survive on a diet of rice and tinned fish. The basic minimum wage stipulated last year does not permit black workers and families to live adequately and to educate the unfortunate members of the family.

The workers or the "Kanaka Class" in Papua New Guinea are fighting against all odds to break out of a vicious circle of poverty. An inappropriate education, lack of adequate training facilities and high illiteracy rates resulting in low productivity allowing employers to justify the payment of starvation wages on the basis of low productivity.

An analysis of the prices of basic foodstuffs in comparison to the wages, attempting to determine the kanakas economic bargaining power, in a week goes like this:-

1. Rice = \$6.30
2. Tinned fish = \$4.20
3. Bread = \$4.40
4. Butter = \$3.00

\$17.90 as compared to \$11.50 wages.

Note carefully the amount presupposes the Kanaka class does not:

1. Drink Tea
2. Drink Coffee
3. Use Sugar
4. Drink Milk
5. Pay taxes
6. Wear any clothes

And is also based on the assumption that the Government is providing other necessary facilities in the 20th century technological world like:-

- i. Housing
- ii. Fuel and Light
- iii. Education
- iv. Washing and Cleaning
- v. Medical and Dental Expenses.

The Trade Union movement in Port Moresby has gained in support and is now 7,000 strong of the 15,000 workers. Strike action has won some improvements one being the rise of the basic wage to \$11.50 urban and \$5.90 rural.

Because the workers are so poorly paid, the Unions in Port Moresby have only two full-time organisers, Mr. Lake Ayawa, Executive Officer of the Trade Union Council and Mr. Reg. McAllister, Secretary of W.W.F. their office consists of only a bare table and chair. There is no typewriter, no photocopying machine and no union transport.

Watch Out! Black Masta!

Black Masta is gradually being awakened to the plight of the black worker (Kanaka Class) unprotected except by the ineffective and unenforceable legislation. The Kanaka has paid and will continue to pay for "Papua New Guinea prosperity" with his utter poverty and bloody sweat. Papua New Guinea now has reached the stage where further economic growth and industrial dehumanisation forcibly demands the Kanakas (workers) total inclusion in the economy partaking with "home scholars" in prostituting themselves for the three supreme imperialist lords, Australia, Japan and USA whose mere survival is totally dependent on the "Third World". You barbarically rape us of our social, cultural, ethnic and material beauty and wealth, suck our very beings into lasting degeneration and drive my black brothers whole human body into total reliance on your regulated fortnightly shit. And to feed further yet on comrade "The Black Mastas" shit as if your shit is any different to the Black Mastas.

Black Masta! You Dog! To my black brothers the Kanaka class and home scholar, you are the answer, their hope. Little do they know that you arse-kiss every imperialist and capitalist pig

and that you love crawling up their arses under the illusion that one day you will equal them. It is your responsibility Black Masta to temper our brothers the Kanaka class of the capitalist system outlining their vicious cycle within the system, and you hand over his "rights" as a worker and a citizen which you engulf in the hope of the white-man education, solely responsible for the perpetuation of the exploitation of the worker.

With the accelerating rise in the prices of goods the recent ripple of wage increases has had fuck-all success in solving the workers and home scholars problems. The unionised black coons accounting for 46% of Port Moresby industrial Kanaka population are still paid starvation wages which puts all civilised nations to shame, while the other 54% poor bastards in the un-unionised industrial sphere receive pitifully lower wages. These marginal increases wages of 1972 must be viewed in perspective as a tokenistic gesture — handout from the capitalist/imperialist motherfuckers who recognised the cost of living had virtually made living impossible and that compensation had to be dish out in an attempt to curb the growing dissatisfaction, discontentment and disillusion posing the major threat to their security. The wage increase must not be viewed as a fundamental reallocation of income nor as the beginning of the era in which the "Kanaka class" coon would receive an equalitarian share of Papua New Guinea's wealth, the increases do not allow anyone to be contented with coon wages, because within a year the cost of living wipes out the minute gains and it will take another rash of strikes to jerk employers into action.

What the "Masta class" of Papua New Guinea urgently needs and what the Kanaka class are awakening to and now demanding is a fundamental change in the wage/employment

structure which involves a progressive increase in minimum wages acceptable levels, a planned and determined scheme to narrow the wage/price gap, the abolishing of the absurd colonial initiated blackbirding labour power, "The Highland Labour Scheme" and an ugly realisation now dawning to the Kanaka class that their existence is directly threatened by the massive annual turn out of "Home Scholars" by the Department of Education who in 1975 will turn out 125,000 from primary school, boosting the "Home Scholars" to a respectable young people without a job.

Support the crucial struggle

In September all Unions will be putting forward a log of claims — livable wages (\$25 a week), better living conditions, better housing, trade union rights and real democracy and independence. This will be a crucial struggle for the future of black workers in Papua New Guinea.

Black workers and unions in Papua New Guinea are now appealing to their brother workers and union, in all factions of the revolutionaries and the left and students in Australia for support. The companies they are fighting in the struggle are Australian companies:

- i. Burns Philp, ii. Steamships Trading,
 - iii. Carpenters, iv. Australian Consolidated Industries, v. South Pacific Brewery (Carlton)
- to name but a few, all of whom continue to make huge profits from the exploitatively low wages they pay black workers. Our brothers in the struggle, the seamen and wharflies in Australia, in the past have helped with strike and other actions. We now call upon all humanely conscious Australians, workers, unionists, unions, revolutionaries, leftists and students to support the black workers struggle by making a contribution, sending a personal donation, taking up a collection on your job or campus and proposing your union to make a donation.

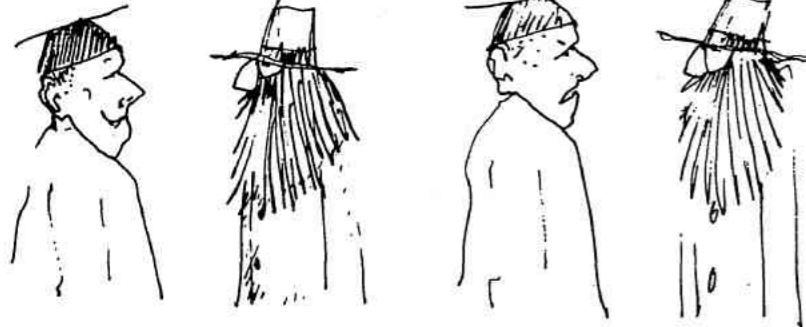
GURU 'OH!

and why are you here at University

cause the Guru conned me.

my dear chap don't you ever think for yourself

cripes mate. what do you think I'm at Uni for!



It is the opium of the people". — so it is with the Guru and his followers.

Incidentally, the Perfect Master has predicted that in two years time, Chairman Mao himself will bow down and worship him. We shall see.

Many of us will have seen the various posters, leaflets and even followers floating round the University, all claiming adherence to the 'Guru Maharaj Ji', a spiritual leader who, among other remarkable properties, also apparently possesses 'perfect lotus feet'. But how many of us know exactly who this person is?

The Guru Maharaj Ji emerged in hum-

an form some 15 years ago, and almost from the start was adulated as a "Perfect Master". At the age of 13, he made his first public appearance to proclaim his mission in front of a million people. In 1971 he made his first western appearance at a pop festival in Glastonbury, England, and in 1972 he held worship festivals in the USA.

The Divine Light Mission, the Guru's front organisation, has expanded remarkably in the last few years. In the US, it has some 35 ashrams (meeting places) and 30 'premie' houses which will soon become ashrams. In addition, Shri Hans Productions, a subsidiary of the DLM, publishes a slick magazine, 'And It Is Divine', whose circulation has risen from 20,000 to 130,000 in four issues.

If it strikes you that the Guru's organisation appears to be dripping with money then you will be interested to know that this Brahmin Donny Osmond also has a collection of what he describes as his technological toys: a Cessna Cardinal single engine plane worth \$30,000 and a Cessna twin engine worth \$190,000; a Mercedes Benz in New York worth \$12,000 and a Rolls Royce Silver Cloud in Los Angeles worth \$26,000; a \$12,000 mobile home in Montrose, California; a movie camera worth \$12,000 and numerous related sound devices. The DLM's property holdings do not yet rival those of the Catholic church in the US, but they are numerous and growing. They include a Divine residence in Los Angeles worth \$76,000; an ashram in Denver worth \$41,000 and one in Hyattsville valued at \$55,000; and several hundred acres of property in New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine.

It seems to us that the cult of the Guru is primarily a money-making venture on the part of some, covered by the escapism of many people who wish to absent themselves from the harshness of the real world. As Marx said,

"Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the sentiment of a heartless world and the soul of soulless conditions.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATIVE BOOKSHOP LIMITED

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Candidates must be 21 years of age or over.

F. Hume,
Secretary

Education Policy

A recent Education Conference held by AUS issued this manifesto:-

We believe that educational problems in institutions can be overcome and the structure and aims of an institution can be changed.

Successful actions which have brought about major change swiftly have been mass based. Our tactic for bringing about such actions is to build up a united group with a common aim.

Most campuses lack a sense of community; students lack a sense of cooperation and solidarity with other students. The institutions are split into alien camps — students feel alienated from staff and administration and are divided amongst themselves; for example, Politicos are alienated from Ruggers and Politicos are alienated from apathetic students and apathetic students from Ruggers.

Most students do not feel that they are able to control their own destiny. Apathy is the disjunction between the growing knowledge of problems and the growing feeling of powerlessness. Most students feel discontented and have problems with workload. Having to churn out high volume mediocre work stifles creative thought and precludes any sense of fulfillment. They remain isolated and do not act on their gripes. University is regarded as usually a non-productive transitory experience during which one postpones one's immediate concern until job qualifications are obtained. Most students just bitch not realising that they can take positive steps towards change. They do not realise that they have the latent power to change the institution. These inadequacies are reinforced by the role that dominating left heavies, Unions, SRC's and AUS play in taking over many struggles that arise and negotiating on behalf of people. Instead of this they could provide non-directive support and facilities for general student action. False student expectations of SRCs (that SRCs should act on behalf of students) encourage the SRCs to impose centralised issues upon students rather than the SRCs working alongside students in the issues that students are at.

Representation on faculty boards, senates and councils are repressive palliatives which diffuse student discontent and divide students between themselves. This tokenism in no real way alters the power structures or the purpose of institutions.

Learning has developed into a oneway traffic from powerful to powerless. Students have been conditioned all their school lives to believe the god teachers and be good receivers of knowledge. Students' self confidence is con-

stantly undermined by teachers until they reach the stage when they will not challenge the teachers.

To overcome these problems we feel that students must act to change things starting at the level of consciousness of most students. To provide the necessary mass base for successful action, students must learn to act in groups with common aims and on the issues that are most relevant to them.

To build the necessary sense of community activity must arise from the students.

Activity can be catalysed by:

a) taking general meetings to where the students are — before pop concerts, before free films, in the coffee lounges, court-yards, and in theatres before lectures.

b) developing small lecture based groups. Here is just one example of how they could begin. Circulate a note around the lecture saying "Meeting to discuss 1st year course in Rm - at am, is the time OK by you?" Make the time at the end of the lecture, and the room the one in which you are. Ask someone else to chair the meeting and someone else to take notes. After all members have had a say, discuss what has been written down so that everyone at the meeting has a clear idea of what has been said and the proposals you as a group wish to make. (You might also find it useful to invite a few students who have done that year to your meeting.)

After working out who is going to talk — perhaps everyone in the group will say a bit so as to stop people being singled out — arrange to meet with the lecturers concerned on a fairly informal basis so that you can discuss your proposals and encourage as much cooperation as possible.

c) most importantly, meeting people on a personal level, listening to, talking with and encouraging them to work together as a group for change. This will help to dissolve the attitude that there is a committee that will do everything for them.

One of the most important outcomes will be the realisation by ordinary students that they can bring about change. The confidence and committal gained by the exercise of power overcome the feelings of helplessness and impotence created by existing educational structures.

This approach will not only solve the immediate problem but will establish a learning situation from which an appreciation of the wider political situation will develop.

Drafted by — J. Van Delfsen, Lurline Walters, Robin Hill, Jamie Griffin, Steve Jones, Diane Johnson, Barbara Callcott, Grey Giles, Polly Plowman, Andrew Leving, David Buchanan and Trevor.

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IRELAND73

Three Towns In The Six Counties.
by Alan Gould;
Illustrations by Casey Van Sebille

The Belfast cafe attendant is apologetic as he frisks us and looks through our packs at the door of the 'Copper Griddle'. We find a table. A waitress of about fifteen comes over and waits for our order. I ask her why all the shops are shut and all the flags are flying.

'July 12th. Public Holiday', she replies.

'What's special about July 12th', I enquire naively. She looks at me for some seconds, and then at Casey. Obviously my question has departed from neutral ground.

'The battle', she says, 'The Battle of the Boyne', putting her hand up to indicate no further questions, then hurrying off.

The tension starts at Portadown which is the first station over the border. The British Military Police in their red peaked hats board the train and work their way down the carriages asking each passenger for a means of identification. They are carefully polite. In Lurgan, Lisburn, and the suburbs of Belfast we see flags flying from chimneys and windows, Union Jacks and The Cross of St George. Sometimes a burnt out house or railway truck flashes past. Above there is an army helicopter.

Belfast station had been bombed. It is impossible to distinguish the bomb damage from some reconstruction work that is going on. Out in the street the sky is overcast and there is a fine drizzle. Opposite a patrol of six soldiers is slow-marching down the pavement. Every



Comrade Editor,

Casey and I send you this material on Ireland, hoping you will find it useful. Do make use of it for Woroni if you wish. We only ask that it will be used soon, as there was an element of risk and effort involved in compiling it.

We do not attempt to describe comprehensively the political situation as it is at present. That would take a book, and there are plenty of those, notably Liam de Paor's 'Divided Ulster', which although now three years old, untangles much of the involved historical leadup to the present trouble with a clean-sighted view of who the villains of the piece are. What we attempt is a tableau of what we saw the heard, and of the mood that we detected, in three of the towns we visited in the North. We have avoided drawing political conclusions, though we think there are inescapable political implications to what we took in. As I think we show, particularly in the section on Derry, the Protestant Ascendancy makes itself seen and heard in a way that must be oppressive to those neither Protestant or strongly Loyalist.

If my memory serves me right, the Northern Ireland news that we get in the Australian press has been filtered through the British propaganda machine. The I.R.A. or more particularly its 'Provo' wing, despite being in many respects a highly questionable organisation, certainly has a hard core of dedicated patriots who lack an effective voice to propagate their struggle abroad and counter the British version of the story.

Hope things are going well,
Alan Gould.



dozen or so steps the tail-end man does a deliberated and rhythmic about-turn. Their choreography is perfect, if a little absurd. They're armed to the teeth.

We pass the Grand Opera House that is boarded up, with a sign that reads 'This building is closed until further notice owing to circumstances beyond our control'. Compared to the crowds in O'Connell St., Dublin, Belfast city centre is deserted, but then it is an Orange public holiday. More shops with boarded up windows that were evidently once smashed or in danger of being smashed, have posters on them saying 'Business as Usual'. Heavy armoured personnel carriers and Landrover 'gunships' roll down the streets. All the side-streets have high blue palings across their entrances with guard posts behind them; some of these are sand-bagged with camouflage netting draped over them, to blend no doubt with the countryside. Everyone passing through is frisked by soldiers. Passers-by don't linger when we ask them the way to such and such a place. The town hall gardens are cluttered with large statues of heroes from the Victorian era, all in oppressively imperious postures. We wait for a bus to the Queen's University. Suddenly two Military Policemen run out from a side-street and begin diverting the vehicles. In a moment the street is traffic-less, but no pedestrian pays any heed to what is going on. I ask a man what is happening. 'Bomb scare', he says, walking on. We hear nothing go off.

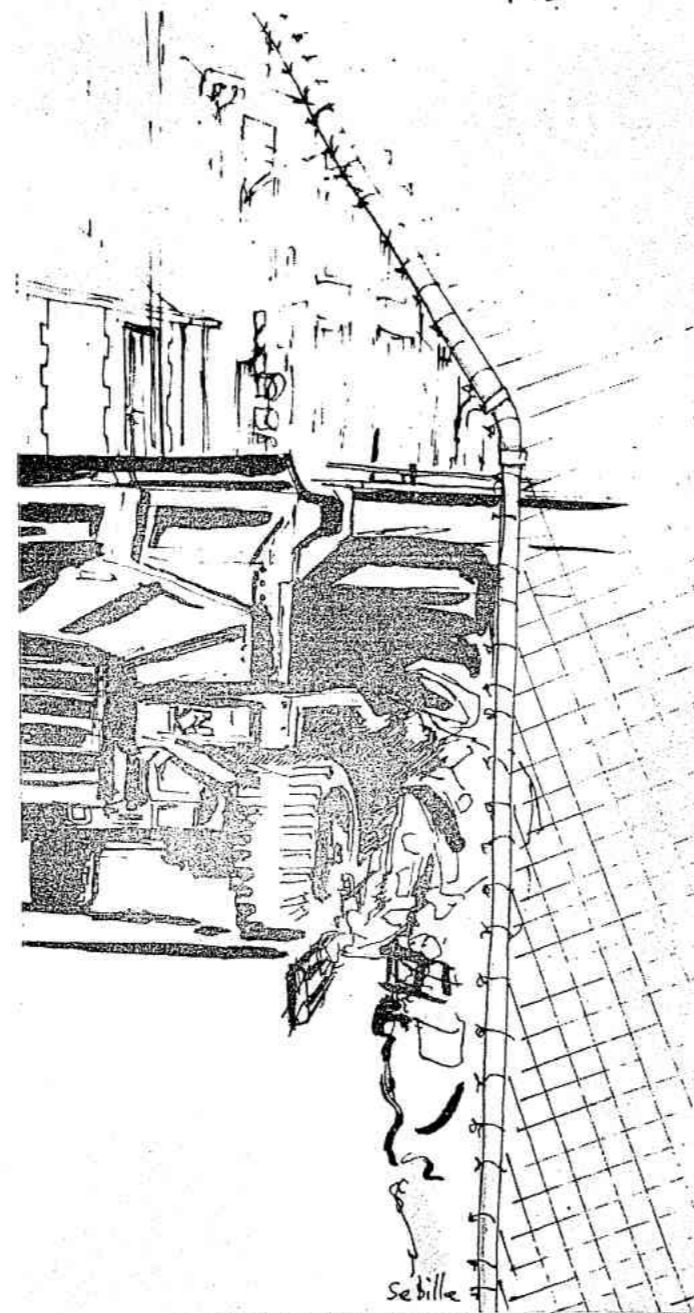
There is a feeling of ominousness walking up the Shankill Road. The fact of its being a Protestant stronghold is obvious from the Union Jacks flying from house windows and doors. The street seems crowded. Men stand in groups outside the pubs. They look bored and talk little. Youths in bover boots and the wide-bottomed calf-length jeans that are fashionable here, stroll the pavements with the same apparent aimlessness of the men. On the walls among the John Loves

Jane graffiti are chalked the initials, U.D.A. and U.V.F. We go through red-brick backstreets and down the Crumlin Road. The Crumlin looks like a street from wartime London. In a block of eight houses, one has simply been blown out. A door hangs in space from the precarious remains of a wall, and rafters of the adjoining roofs jut brokenly into air. Whole blocks have been gutted, the black scorch-marks above each window, the roof partly collapsed.

We catch a train to Coleraine, north of Belfast. Here there are no troops, only the lines of 44 gallon drums filled with concrete that stand outside potential 'targets' to prevent the parking of cars that might hold bombs. Coleraine had its first bomb two months ago. Portstewart, a holiday resort four miles away, where we spend the night, is untouched.

We hitch to Derry (Londonderry to the British and Orangemen.) With our sign saying 'Australians', lifts are easy, and our drivers make jokes about gunmen that pose as hitch-hikers and hijack cars. A Protestant couple that picks us up, explains the 'troubles' to us. The woman tells us that 'in a few, a very few, areas had there once been some (her emphasis) discrimination'. Her husband says that the worst thing that could happen in the Six Counties would be 'for business to come to a halt'. They warn us that Derry has been much harder hit than Belfast.

We arrive amidst the Saturday morning shoppers. The numbers of people in the streets and the sunny day makes Derry on first glimpse, appear less menacing. But the concentration of troops seems to be larger here, their checkpoints more numerous, their searches more thorough. As in Belfast, the Ulster Constabulary carry sub-machine guns and travel in grey armoured landrovers. We are searched as we go through the old city walls up to The Diamond, the town's centre.



These walls have old cannons pointing from their ramparts over the largely Catholic outer city; in their muzzles are plaques with the name of the particular merchant guild that presented the gun for the city's defence in the seventeenth century. The symbolism could not escape us. Bookshops sell bomb-damaged books for ten pence. The soldiers seem to be more nervous than in Belfast. As we go through yet another frisking at another checkpoint we hear:

'Hey, hear about the Pakistani lorry-driver that got a bullet in the head. They thought he was a spy. He couldn't even speak English.'

The soldier tells his story with a tone of false nonchalance. His design is to scare.

'Don't be seen talking to us lad. You'll get your head blown off,' says another.

We walk through the Aberfoyle. Magee University is deserted except for an elderly man who watches us apprehensively from the main doors. He shakes us by the hand with exaggerated warmth when we tell him we're Australian. Back into town, we pass a street in a protestant quarter that has a banner strung across its entrance. 'NO SURRENDER - 1688 WELCOME 1689-'. Behind it the houses are festooned with Union Jacks and bunting.

Strabane is a town some fifteen miles south of Derry on the border of Eire. We arrive to find the market square cordoned off by soldiers and Ulster Constabulary because of two bomb threats, one in a supermarket, one elsewhere. A crowd has gathered to watch. They seem more hostile to the soldiers than in either Belfast or Derry. Some sit on the army Landrovers. When a soldier orders some kids to move back, they obey, slowly, resentfully. There had been 'riots' the previous night following the arrest of I.R.A. suspects in the neighbouring Eire town of Lifford, and the military had fired rubber bullets. In a side-street a youth comes out of a shop; his face is livid and disfigured by burns. - We cross the border.



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 October 23, 1970

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger
 Assistant to the President
 The White House

Dear Dr. Kissinger:

As a result of recent events in Latin America, foreign private enterprise in that area is facing its most serious exposure.

President Nixon, one year ago, in his speech before the Inter-American Press Association said, "We will not encourage private investment where it is not wanted, or where local political conditions face it with unwarranted risks."

ITT does not wish to go where it is not wanted, but we, too, have President Nixon's "strong belief that properly motivated private enterprise has a vital role to play in social as well as economic development."

Our company knows the peoples of the Americas deserve a better way of life and we believe we have a substantial interest in diminishing their problems. The countries themselves are unable to furnish necessary development funds, the U. S. taxpayers cannot, and U. S. private enterprise can provide only that part which a proper climate affords. Everyone agrees the job will have to be done on a coordinated basis.

ITT has given serious consideration to circumstances now facing Hemisphere development. We are convinced the present moment is a most expedient time to reappraise and strengthen U. S. policy in Latin America.

I attach a paper containing our estimations plus specific references to the Chilean situation. This is respectfully submitted; I would appreciate your comments.

Sincerely,

William R. Merriam
 William R. Merriam
 Vice President

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL



...Now Add CHILE

The documents on this page come from a booklet, circulating in Chile, containing a series of papers which prove I.T.T. direct intervention, and imply very strongly U.S. government interference in the internal politics of the independent republic of Chile.

Although these documents were concerned with affairs occurring over two years ago it is very interesting to examine them, whilst considering the present situation in Chile.

THE WHITE HOUSE
 WASHINGTON

November 9, 1970

Dear Mr. Merriam:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 23 and the enclosed paper on United States policy toward Latin America. I have read it carefully and I have passed it to those members of my staff who deal with Latin American matters. It is very helpful to have your thoughts and recommendations, and we shall certainly take them into account. I am grateful for your taking the time to give them to me.

With best regards,

Henry A. Kissinger
 Henry A. Kissinger

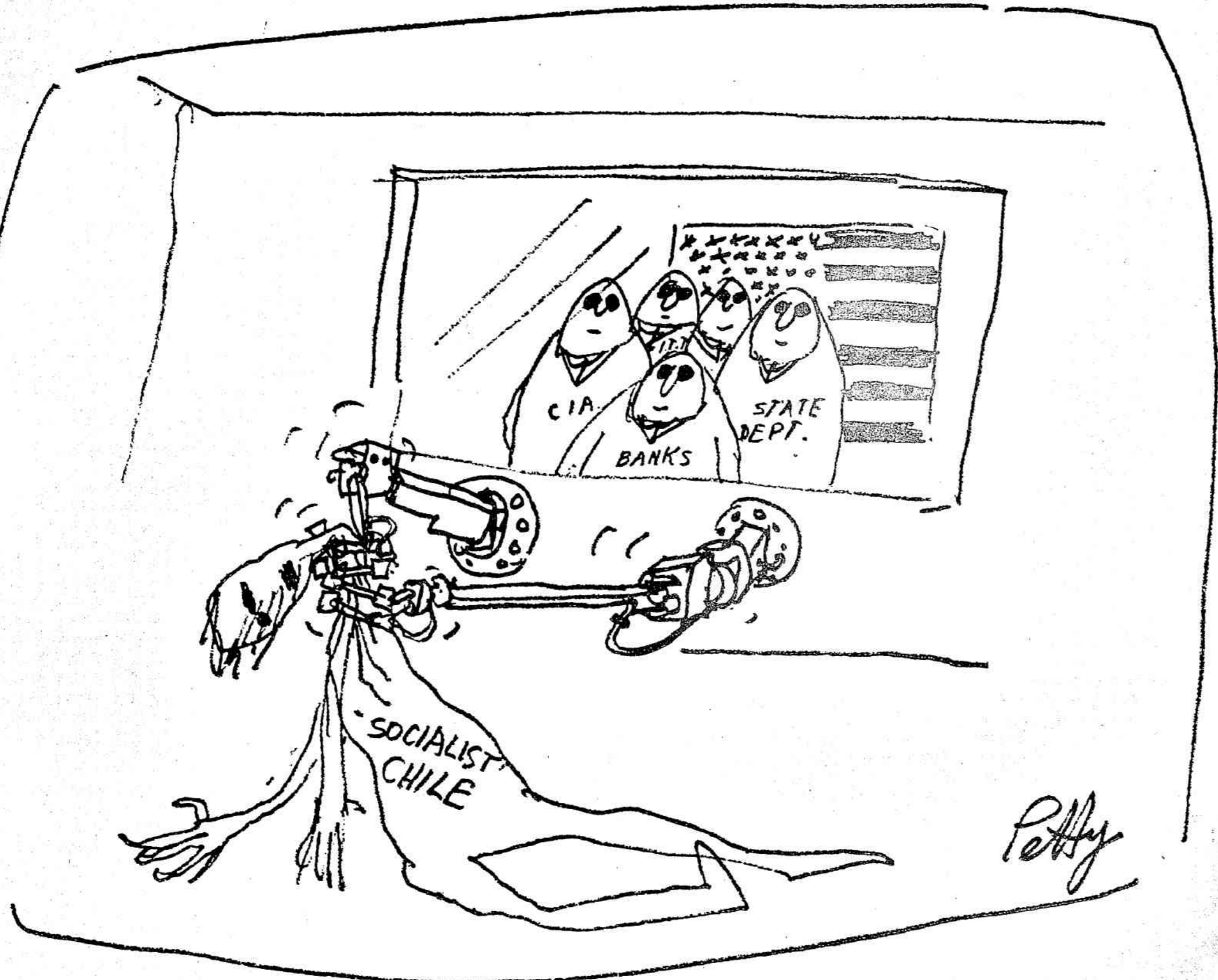
Mr. William R. Merriam
 Vice President
 International Telephone and
 Telegraph Corporation
 1707 L Street, N. W.
 Washington, D. C. 20036

THIS IS ITTHONY DUNLEAVY/JO
 TO MR. H.S. GENEEN - INTEL BRUSSELS
 FROM E.J. GERRITY
 DATE SEPT 29, 1970
 CC F.J. DUNLEAVY - INTEL BRUSSELS
 GUILFOYLE - ITTHONY
 MERRIAM - I.T.T. WASHINGTON
 P E R S O N A L AND C O N F I D E N T I A L
 1921-P
 OJ 0K 2467-81.2571+2. + (+656724)
 SBYQXWEE
 005(243) 33501 JOBKKZ02R1BFYOM
 SUBSEQUENT TO YOUR CALL YESTERDAY I HEARD FROM WASHINGTON AND A REPRESENTATIVE CALLED ON ME THIS MORNING. HE WAS THE SAME MAN YOU MET WITH MERRIAM SOME WEEKS AGO. WE DISCUSSED THE SITUATION IN DETAIL AND HE MADE SUGGESTIONS BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SCENE AND ANALYSIS IN WASHINGTON. THE IDEA PRESENTED, AND WITH WHICH I DO NOT NECESSARILY AGREE, IS TO APPLY ECONOMIC PRESSURE. THE SUGGESTIONS FOLLOW:
 1. BANKS SHOULD NOT RENEW CREDITS OR SHOULD DELAY IN DOING SO.

Geneen - President of I.T.T.
 Gerrity - Senior Vice-President of I.T.T.
 Dunleavy - Vice-President of I.T.T. operating out of Brussels
 Berrellez - I.T.T. Public relations officer for Latin America, operating out of Buenos Aires
 Guilfoyle - Vice-President of I.T.T. President of Latin American operations.

2. COMPANIES SHOULD DRAG THEIR FEET IN SENDING MONEY, IN MAKING DELIVERIES, IN SHIPPING SPARE PARTS, ETC.
 3. SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANIES THERE ARE IN TROUBLE. IF PRESSURE WERE APPLIED THEY WOULD HAVE TO SHUT THEIR DOORS, THEREBY CREATING STRONGER PRESSURE.
 4. WE SHOULD WITHDRAW ALL TECHNICAL HELP AND SHOULD NOT PROVIDE ANY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FUTURE. COMPANIES IN A POSITION TO DO SO SHOULD CLOSE THEIR DOORS.
 5. A LIST OF COMPANIES WAS PROVIDED AND IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT WE APPROACH THEM AS INDICATED. I WAS TOLD THAT OF ALL THE COMPANIES INVOLVED OURS ALONE HAD BEEN RESPONSIVE AND UNDERSTOOD THE PROBLEM. THE VISITOR ADDED THAT MONEY WAS A PROBLEM.
 HE INDICATED THAT CERTAIN STEPS WERE BEING TAKEN BUT THAT HE WAS LOOKING FOR ADDITIONAL HELP AIMED AT INDUCING ECONOMIC COLLAPSE. I DISCUSSED THE SUGGESTIONS WITH GUILFOYLE. HE CONTACTED A COUPLE OF COMPANIES WHO SAID THEY HAD BEEN GIVEN ADVICE WHICH IS DIRECTLY CONTRARY TO THE SUGGESTIONS I RECEIVED.
 REALISTICALLY I DO NOT SEE HOW WE CAN INDUCE OTHERS INVOLVED TO FOLLOW THE PLAN SUGGESTED. WE CAN CONTACT FEW COMPANIES FOR THEIR REACTIONS AND MAKE SUGGESTIONS IN THE HOPE THAT THEY MIGHT COOPERATE. INFORMATION RECEIVED TODAY FROM OTHER SOURCES INDICATES THAT THERE IS A GROWING ECONOMIC CRISIS IN ANY CASE.

GUILFOYLE RECEIVED A CALL THIS AFTERNOON FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KEY CANDIDATE ASKING US TO DO NOTHING TO ROCK THE BOAT BECAUSE FORCES ARE AT WORK TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.
 I ADVISED THE VISITOR THAT WE WOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO HELP BUT I POINTED OUT IN DETAIL THE PROBLEMS WE WOULD HAVE WITH THE SUGGESTIONS HE HAD MADE.
 FINALLY, BOB BERRELLEZ HAS JUST SENT A REPORT WHICH IS PESSIMISTIC AS TO THE OUTCOME NEXT WEEK. THIS REPORT IS BEING DELIVERED TO YOU BY MR. BARR OF THE TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT WHO IS LEAVING FOR BRUSSELS THIS EVENING.
 GERRITY
 WIRZUBE



913

THE REAL THING

IT'S THE REAL THING
from Rabelais

The following, consists of communications between a student Ian Grey and Mr Siney, marketing manager for Coca-Cola.

Dear Sir,

I am fascinated by your advertising campaigns. They must have cost your company a lot of money — particularly in the area of psychological research. The attempt to associate Coke with such things as the ecology movement, the counterculture and real "non-plastic" values is indeed a remarkable attempt to be "with it". In particular the films which sometimes accompany your advertisements are a good example of how cinema can be a "modern art" form. However, along with many other young people, I am puzzled by your slogan, "It's the Real Thing!" What does it mean? The only answer the advertisement gives is that, "Coca-Cola is Coke", which is hardly an answer at all.

Is it all meant to be tongue-in-cheek, i.e. "What the world wants today is the real thing, — so get back to Nature Kids with a mass produced, carbonated soft drink!"? If not are your advertisements honest? What is the Real thing? Where does Coca-Cola fit in? Until my friends and I find out I suppose at least we will be able to get a laugh out of it; which is presumably your aim. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Ian R. Gray.

Dear Mr Gray,

In your recent letter you query the rationale behind our new theme "It's the Real Thing." We believe, quite simply that our product, since its creation in 1884, has become more than a soft drink. To some extent, it is an institution in its own right and has developed a distinctive symbolism and personality uniquely its own.

Many competitive products have been marketed over the years in an attempt to capitalize on the success of Coca-Cola, but our product has continued to retain its identity and appeal. Although there have been many imitators, there is only one Coca-Cola.

Accordingly, in today's terms we believe that Coca-Cola is the real thing.

Yours faithfully,
B. Siney,
Marketing Manager

Dear Mr Siney,

Thank you very much for bothering to reply to my query as to the rationale behind your theme "It's the Real Thing". To my mind this type of courtesy is one of the real values in life we should strive to maintain. There are however several other questions which emerge from your reply.

Firstly you mention that Coke has been around since 1884, and although there have been many imitators Coca-Cola has retained its identity and appeal. Thus "...there is only one Coca-Cola". This in general is fine; (although there is also only one Holden, one Mazda, etc.) but your advertisements do not say this. They do not say Coke has been around for so long its centenary year will be in 1984. In fact they do not even imply, as your opposition has, that Coca-Cola "beats the others cold". Instead they imply that Coke is the Real Thing not because it has survived competition from imitators but because Coca-Cola, and Nature and Love, etc. are synonymous. This of course is nonsense. You surely don't maintain that Coke is, for instance, as natural as fruit juice or water? The fact that Coke is somewhat addictive, and is a producer of tooth decay should be enough to make you think otherwise.

Secondly, you say that Coke "...has become more than a soft drink". Is it to some extent "...an institution in its own right and has developed a distinctive symbolism and personality uniquely its own". Not to many people would

disagree with this. Your only mistake is to assume that this distinctive symbolism is the Real Thing. I put it to you that it is not so for two reasons:

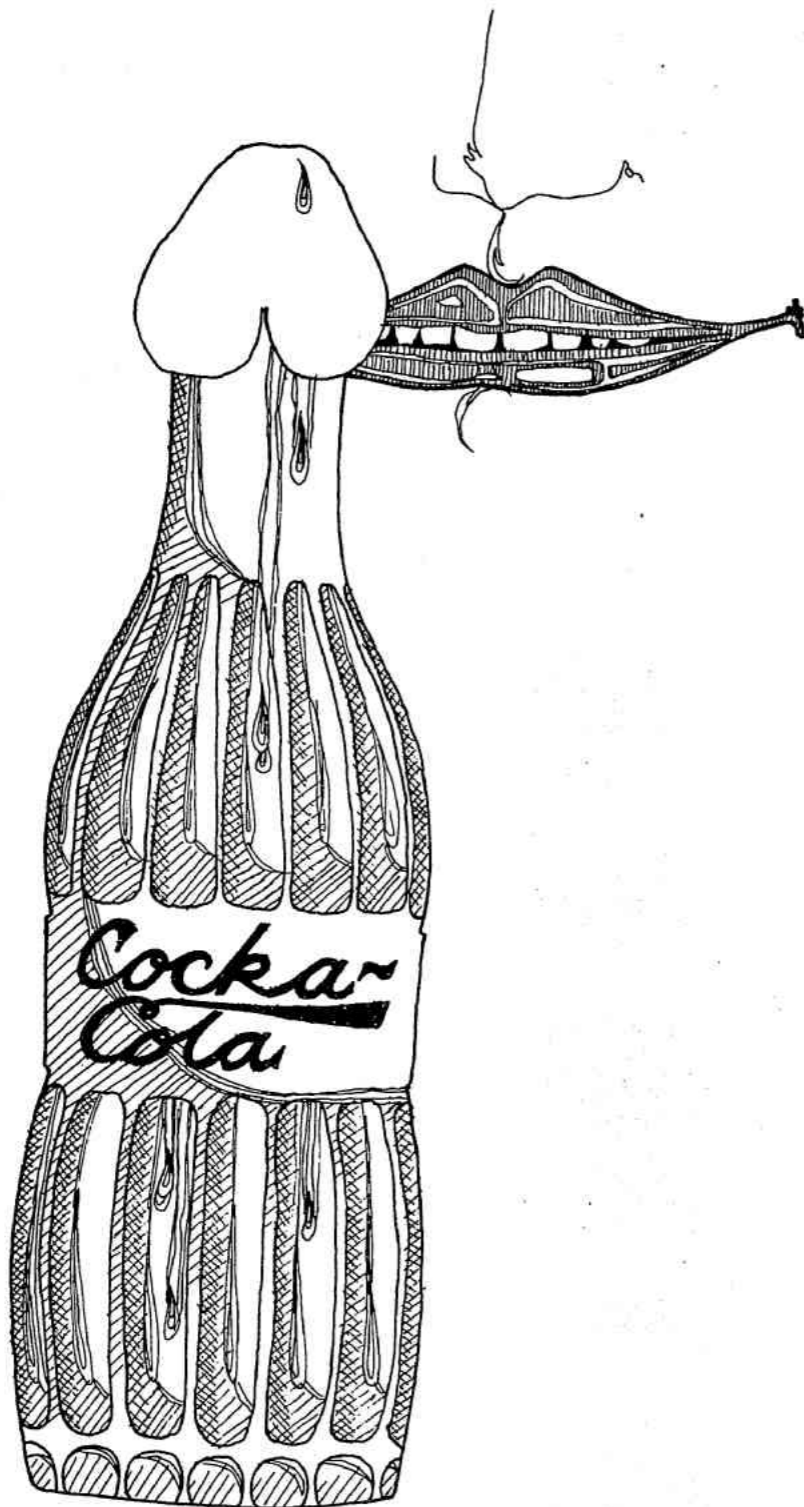
(a) This unique personality has not

developed naturally. Hasn't it been the task of your psychologists and "ad." men over the years to manufacture an image?

(b) Unintentionally this manufactured image has become the very antithesis of the real things in life. Haven't you ever heard of the term "Coca-Cola culture" being substituted for American culture? If not you should realize that the substitution is rarely made as a compliment to the American nation. It is made generally to emphasise the unreal nature of American life, its artificiality, its mass production and its conformity.

This however is quite likely not the sort of "distinctive symbolism" you like to think your product has. You are probably referring to the "institution" of Coca-Cola developed by the ad-men, (incidentally all institutions have underlying values and goals; what are Coke's?) Whatever the case however, in today's terms as Coca-Cola tries to sell images instead of soft drink, and as it tries to turn real values into over-exposed meaningless jingles, it remains a very unreal thing. Doesn't it?

Yours faithfully,
Ian R. Gray.



around the product it cannot succeed unless that product has proved itself in the first place. Also, let's face it a soft drink is not an "essential" product. We could just as easily drink water and therefore we must advertise to stay in business.

4. Q. Are you aware of Marcuse's theory of cooption?

A. Yes although I've never actually read more than summaries of his views — I would like to read about it.

5. Q. Vance Packard, (*Waste Makers* p. 207), has speculated on what it does to a people's sense of values when discussions of significant events are followed on television by announcers who in often louder voices announce a great new discovery for hair bleach. What effect then would you think for example, a Coke "Real Thing" ad. following a discussion by a psychologist defining "love" may have?

A. Very little research has been done on this, and what has is mainly confined to the USA. If people thought there were serious social effects then such an ad. would not be acceptable. Our ads. are acceptable although sometimes market research measures do not produce a valid result. If the reaction against our ad. was very negative however we would not use it.

6. Q. What do you think Coca Cola does for people?

A. That's a hard question. It is a successful product and that must mean something, you can't sell anything to people that they don't really want. Coke caters for the leisure market and satisfies a basic need for refreshment. The symbolic side of it; well that's debatable.

7. Q. How successful has the Real Thing campaign been?

A. I don't really know, this is always very difficult to estimate.

8. Q. Can you see your advertising having any 'by-product' affects, (i.e. other than the intended one of increasing sales)?

A. Yes possibly, but our market research shows that our current advertising does not alienate the majority of potential buyers.

9. Q. If the rationale for Coke being the Real Thing is as you stated in your first letter, why don't the advertisements emphasise this instead of trying to make Coke synonymous with Love etc. and therefore a real thing?

A. Because to make an ad. which emphasises the age of the product would alienate the youth market. We are selling to the young and must try and reflect that market, and give them a sense that it is their own market. Also a young approach like this we've found will not alienate the older age groups, they still like to be with it, but an ad. emphasising the age of Coke, though appealing to the older market, would certainly alienate the young.

10. Q. Vance Packard has said in 1958 that there was an increasing "fatigue of believability" among consumers. Do you think this is happening?

A. Yes, this is a real risk, and we must therefore change themes in an attempt to keep "with it".

11. Q. Where did this ad. originate, and what percentage of Coke is owned overseas?

A. The idea for the ad. came from America although the actual screenings are made in Australia where our research shows they are also acceptable. Coca-Cola USA owns the trademark, but Coke Australia is a franchise operation in which local money is involved.

12. Q. What do you consider are some of the unreal things in life?

A. Hmm, a very difficult question. My personal views, and every person's definitions will be different; — oh perhaps it's the four needs of man that are real, (food, clothing, shelter, sex) and

This time I must have really 'got him in' for I soon received an invitation to come and speak to this man of power himself. Half expecting a discussion full of non-chalant smiles, and concluding with a pat on the head, and a crate of Coke, I was pleasantly surprised. Here follows a brief summary of that two and a half hour talk. Although the form is Question and Answer the answers are not generally direct quotes but are a summary, to the best of my ability of what Mr Siney had to say. [Mr Siney read the article before publishing his only alteration was to Question 2].

1. Q. What do you think of the Tarax slogan, Black is Beautiful?

A. (Upon pulling a copy of this ad. from a drawer), Yes, I thought it perhaps a little distasteful. Coke would not use it, and similarly would not use a really popular modern hit record for fear of alienating the youth market.

2. Q. How much does an advertising campaign of this type add to the price of the product?

A. Not more than a few cents per can. [Mr S. changed this to, not more than a fraction of a cent]

3. Q. Isn't it really ridiculous to try and put love, Nature, etc. into a Coke bottle?

A. I can see your point but although an advertisement is to create an image

Continued on p. 23

MONETARY CRISIS £\$

The monetary crisis — what next
from US Monthly Review.

The down-fall of the Bretton Woods monetary system imposed on the capitalist world by the United States at the end of the Second World War is now complete. This system was originally based on the equivalence of gold and dollars (at \$35 an ounce) as universal money to be held by member countries as monetary reserves and used as means of international payment. As long as other countries were willing to accept this basis, which was the case for more than two decades, the United States was in effect provided with a free gold mine. Golden dollars rolled off the printing press and took their place on a par with the yellow metal sweated out of the South African mines by superexploited black workers. It was a wonderful system while it lasted. Just how wonderful was graphically described to a Congressional Committee in 1965 by Robert Roosa who was at the time Undersecretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs. Roosa was explaining to the Committee advantages the United States would not have enjoyed but for this dollar/gold monetary system:

We might have been forced long ago to cut down our imports (perhaps through deflation of our economy), reduce materially our foreign investments, income from which make a substantial contribution to our current balance of payments, and curtail, perhaps sharply, our military and economic assistance to our friends and allies. Had we taken these steps, our customers abroad would have sharply reduced their purchases in this country and we would now be confronted with discriminatory policies against the dollar in most countries of the world. Instead of rapid growth of world trade, we would have witnessed stagnation that would have been harmful to our own prosperity and to that of the whole free world.

The continuation of this highly privileged position naturally depended on the United States using a certain amount of restraint in resorting to the printing press. As long as paper dollars were not doled out to the rest of the world in greater amounts than the other countries needed as additional reserves and to settle international obligations, all was well. But as soon as the United States began shoveling them out at a faster rate, the basis for eventual trouble was obviously being laid.

What is involved here is really nothing but the most elementary principle of monetary theory, dating back to the beginnings of modern political economy, namely, that an overissue of paper money causes it to depreciate in terms of metallic money with real value, i.e., money the amount of which can be increased only through the application of determinate amounts of human labor.

At this point we should pause and ask two questions: First, why should the United States have been issuing any new dollars to other countries (i.e. dollars over and above what they already held)? And second, what caused the United States to step up this outflow of dollars to a rate in excess of what the other countries needed for monetary and trade purposes?

The answer to the first question is not at all obvious, especially to anyone accustomed to thinking in terms of orthodox economics. As a leading producer of agricultural and industrial commodities, the United States had a favorable trade balance (excess of exports over imports) from well before the end of the nineteenth century right up to the 1970s. US trade has thus traditionally been a source of money inflows, not outflows. Similarly, the kind of services which advanced countries provide to underdeveloped countries (shipping, insurance, etc.) are money earners. And even foreign investment, though the accounts are kept in such a way as to obscure the fact, generates much more income than outgo. And yet, beginning about 1950 the United States began to run a deficit in its balance of payments (excess of total money outflows over inflows) and except for one year has continued to do so ever since.

Why? The answer lies in government spending abroad for such purposes as putting war-torn capitalist (but not socialist) countries on their feet, military bases, limited wars, and military and economic subsidies to client states. Orthodox bourgeois social science has no way to explain expenditures of this kind except as the result of specially invented factors like the threat of "Communist aggression and subversion," the generosity of the American people to less fortunate breeds, or the application of supposedly scientific principles of economics to the elimination of poverty and underdevelopment in the Third World, all of which are of course demonstrably phoney or non-existent. Marxists on the other hand have

no difficulty in recognizing in these categories of government spending the costs of empire which normally have to be borne by the leading imperialist power or powers. We can therefore state unequivocally that the continuing post-Second World War deficit in the US balance of payments is caused by the huge foreign-exchange costs of controlling a world-wide empire in the last half of the twentieth century.

The answer to the second question—what caused the United States to step up the outflow of dollars to a rate in excess of what the other countries needed for monetary and trade purposes?—is twofold. For one thing, the costs of empire in the sense just explained were sharply inflated by the Vietnam war, the longest and second-most-costly war in US history. And for another thing, the US trade surplus began to dwindle under the impact of domestic inflation and tougher European and Japanese competition for export markets, finally giving way to an actual trade deficit in 1971. Both of these factors began to operate in a big way around 1965, and from then on the outflow of dollars rose continuously and without any relation at all to the reserve and payments requirements of the other capitalist countries. Once this began to happen it was only a matter of time until the dollar would have to be devalued in terms of the currencies of other powerful capitalist countries with healthier balances of payments.

Foreign governments and central banks fought long and hard to prevent this raging dollar flood from having its natural effects in lowering the exchange value of the dollar. For example, if, as happened on various occasions, dollar holders decided that the most desirable currency was German marks, they would begin exchanging dollars for marks, thus tending to drive the price of the dollar down and of the mark up. To prevent this from happening, the German central bank would buy dollars in support of the official exchange rate. But this would involve creating a new supply of marks which could not help adding fuel to the flames of inflation in Germany, regardless of whether this was regarded by the authorities as good or bad for the health of the German economy. In the long run, of course, it was a losing battle: the other countries couldn't go on forever buying up all the dollars pouring out of the United States and into their own central banks; and the clearer it became that the end was approaching, the greater became the pressure on the dollar-exchange rate, as more dollar holders hurried to get into other currencies while the getting was still good.

The first principle of the Bretton Woods system to be abandoned was the convertibility of the dollar into gold. This occurred *de facto* in March 1968 and *de jure* in August 1971. Between these dates a number of devaluations (e.g., the pound and the French franc) and revaluations (e.g., the German mark) took place, but on the whole the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates, though badly battered, still stood. It collapsed beyond repair, however, with the official abandonment of gold convertibility by the United States on August 15, 1971. By that time the dollars held abroad amounted to \$53.3 billion (as against only \$10.5 billion gold in U.S. reserves). A last effort was made to put Humpty Dumpty back together again in the form of the Smithsonian agreement of December 1971, which officially devalued the dollar and set up a new supposedly fixed schedule of rates among the various currencies of the participating countries. Nixon hailed this as the most important monetary agreement in the history of the world, but it didn't help. Dollars kept on pouring out until by early 1973 there were some \$82 billion of them held outside the United States. A number of incidents, some apparently quite trivial, triggered a fresh international monetary crisis in February and March of this year, and it soon became clear that the power of governments and central banks to calm it down through traditional means had finally run out. The dollar was this time officially devalued overnight, but this was little more than a hollow gesture, since in fact all pretense at fixed exchange rates had to be simultaneously abandoned. The truth is that there is no longer anything that can properly be called an international monetary system: there are just a collection of national currencies which relate to each other on a day-to-day basis in response to a variety of economic, political, and psychological forces.

Many economists, including some of the most prestigious, regard this as a good thing. They argue that under the old system speculation against the dollar (for example, by buying marks or yen) was pretty close to a sure thing. If the mark or the yen should eventually be pushed up, the speculators could return to dollars with more than they had at the outset. But even if the existing parities should hold,

the worst that could happen to them would be a standoff. It's like making a bet which you might win but can't lose, something every gambler dreams of. Under the new circumstances, the reasoning is, with all currencies floating the risk of loss is increased to balance the chance of gain (since all currencies can now move up or down with equal ease). This, the economists think, should serve greatly to reduce the amount of speculation and should therefore permit all currencies to find their "true" values, i.e., the values determined by underlying balance-of-payments realities.

The trouble with this theory is that it is purely formal and neglects to take account of what those underlying realities are. We know that what ruined the Bretton Woods system was a persistent and growing deficit in the US balance of payments which poured dollars out on the rest of the world into a swelling reservoir. The sources of this deficit were the costs of empire and (since 1971) an unfavorable balance of trade. The question is: Are there any signs that either of these sources is being dammed up or eliminated?

The answer, of course, is none whatever. For a time it seemed that the Nixon administration had at least decided to cut out that part of the costs of empire stemming from the war in Indochina; but with the latest news from Cambodia even this now seems doubtful, and in any case it would only somewhat reduce the dollar outflow on this account. As far as the trade deficit is concerned, it reached a new high of \$6.8 billion in 1972 and shows no sign of declining. In other words, the dollar hemorrhage continues and may even be growing. Apart from day-to-day fluctuations, how can this help but drive the dollar further down? And if this is indeed the real situation, isn't speculation against the dollar just about as sure a thing as it was before?

What all this adds up to is that under the new regime of floating currencies the prospect is for a continuing and very likely accelerating decline in the international value of the dollar. And this means what the more serious bourgeois ideologists and analysts know in their hearts but shrink from saying aloud, that US capitalism and hence also the world capitalist system is headed for an unprecedented crisis.

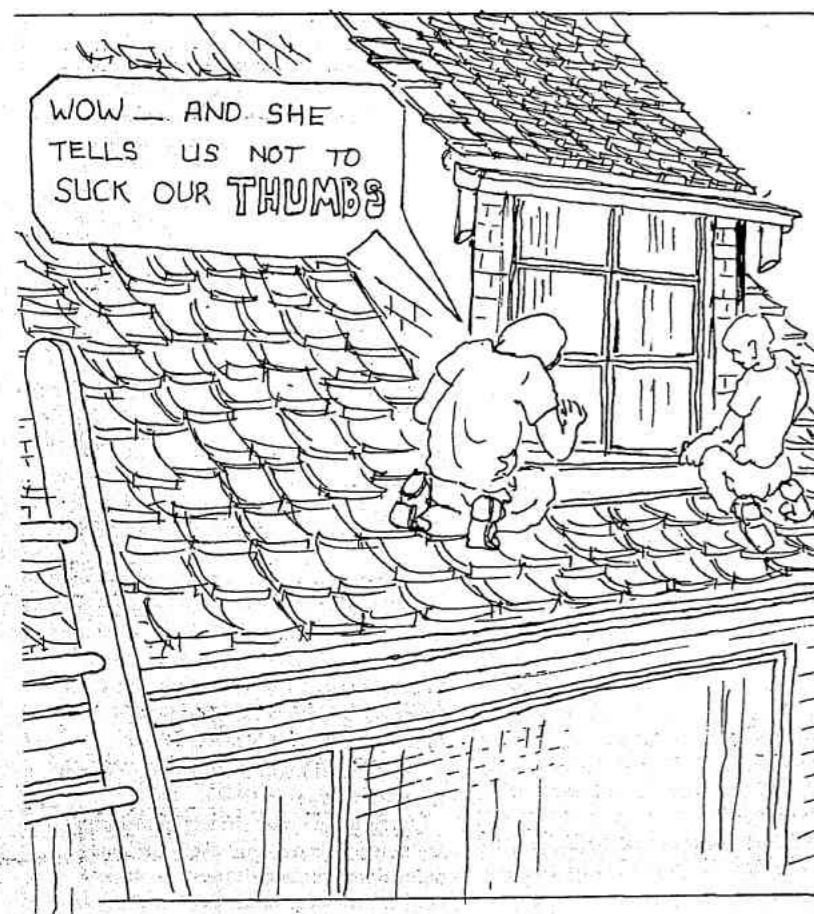
There is not much point, however, in elaborating on the precise nature of the crisis which lies at the end of the road that is now being traveled—if only because it is certain that strenuous efforts are going to be made to pull back and divert events into other channels. And these efforts, whether or not successful in achieving their intended results, will change the givens of the problem. This is not to argue that we are not headed for a crisis (or series of crises), but only that it will not be the simple logical outcome of the progressive devaluation of the dollar. All we need to do, therefore, is to indicate why the US bourgeoisie cannot sit by and watch the dollar go down the drain.

Basically, the reason is that the other side of the devaluation coin is domestic inflation, and the more devaluation the more inflation. Pushed to its furthest limits, the outcome could only be hyperinflation with drastically disruptive social effects domestically and virtual impotence internationally. Since the American ruling class is obviously not likely to acquiesce in such a prospect, the real question to be answered is what other options are open to it.

The most logical one, at least as a first step and as an earnest of a sincere desire to change the situation, would be substantially to reduce the costs of empire—liquidating the war in Indochina, closing foreign bases, bringing home troops, leaving repressive and unpopular regimes in many countries to be dealt with by their own people, etc. It is perfectly clear, however, that the Nixon administration has no intention of moving in this direction and more likely intends to act in ways which will increase the costs of empire. Under these circumstances, it has no choice but to attempt to operate on the balance of payments through the private sector, which means (a) by improving the balance of trade, and (b) by increasing the net take from foreign investment. Let us review the possibilities under both these heads.

Balance of Trade. Improving the balance of trade means some combination of reducing imports and increasing exports. In textbook economics, devaluation of a country's currency is supposed to do both automatically; but as we have already argued, this had not happened in the US case in the last two years and historical experience provides no evidence that it will accomplish anything sensational in the future. More active measures are therefore called for.

What the United States wants is that its imports (their exports) should be reduced, and its exports (their imports) should be in-



Sebille

creased. But the other countries want the same thing in reverse, and it is obvious that they are not going to hand over to the United States what it wants on a silver platter; that would be not negotiation but simple surrender. There was a time when the United States was strong enough to impose its own solution—and the result was the Bretton Woods system with all its accompanying benefits. But nothing proves more conclusively than the collapse of that system that US strength has turned into US weakness.

In the jungle world of capitalism if you can't get what you want by negotiating from a position of strength, the next step is to consider forcing the issue. You won't do it of course if you're pretty sure it won't work. But if you think there's a reasonable chance and if you're a bold fellow, you'll go right ahead. That's where the Nixon administration is now in the arena of international economic relations. Under cover of preparing for negotiations it is actually preparing for economic warfare. And it isn't even trying to keep it a secret. "I think," *Business Week* (February 17) quotes a government trade official as saying, "the administration has made up its mind to start a trade war if necessary."

Actually this is an understatement: the administration has already started a trade war. In the words of Richard B. Du Boff: legislation. These, however, were only preliminary skirmishes and as the widening 1972 trade deficit shows, were failing to produce significant results. "On August 31, 1972", Du Boff reports, "a high administration source quoted the exasperated President as feeling that 'our trading partners are turning out to be our trading competitors.... We can withstand a trade war better than any other country in the world.' The source added that 'The President's patience has run out.'" During the fall and winter months, Nixon was preoccupied with getting out of Vietnam on the best (from his point of view) terms obtainable, a sort of partial clearing of the decks for the larger struggle to come. By spring he was ready for the next step in the form of a comprehensive new trade bill, which he sent to the Congress on April 10th.

On the face of it, as well as in Nixon's accompanying message, this bill is aimed at liberalizing the world's trading system, the theory being that an all-around reduction in barriers to trade would lead to a big expansion of US exports. The bill therefore would give Nixon very wide powers to increase and/or to reduce tariff and non-tariff obstacles to trade, powers which he could presumably use to good effect in bargaining with other countries. All of this, however, is really beside the point for two reasons. First, as already suggested above, there is no reason to suppose that the United States could negotiate changes in trading relations which would increase its exports substantially more than its imports. And second, it is quite likely that the reason US exports have suffered relative to those of the other advanced capitalist countries has a good deal less to do

with trade barriers than with such factors as marketing skills, quality of goods, and the build-up by US-based multinational corporations of overseas production facilities. The liberalization-through-bargaining route, in short, holds out no prospect of a significant turn-around in the US trade balance.

This does not mean, however, that the bill lacks teeth. In this connection what has to be kept in mind is that while the United States (or any other country) may find it difficult or even impossible to influence the volume of its exports, the same is definitely not true of its imports. And when it is further remembered that the deterioration in the US trade balance in recent years has been due to a much more rapid growth of imports than of exports (in the five-year period 1968-1972, imports increased by 69 percent, exports by 45 percent), the meaning of the proposed trade bill can be seen in its true light. Here, as summarized by the *New York Times* (April 11), are two of its key provisions:

"The President would have new powers to impose import restrictions on goods from countries engaging in such unfair trade practices as putting limitations on goods from the United States or subsidizing their own exports. "There would be wholly new authority for the President to impose sweeping import taxes or quotas in case of serious deficits in the nation's balance of international payments, and to reduce all or most tariffs in the opposite situation—a major surplus in the United States balance of payments.

Armed with these powers, Nixon could overnight eliminate the trade deficit, and from what we know of the man it is a pretty good guess that this is precisely what he would do. But the aggrieved "partners", especially Japan and the Common Market, could hardly take a blow like that lying down, which is the reason for believing that what has so far been preliminary skirmishing is on the way to becoming full-scale warfare.

Foreign Investment. At the time of the latest dollar devaluation, Treasury Secretary Shultz announced that the administration intends to seek the elimination of all controls on capital outflow by December 31, 1974. On the face of it this seems incongruous, to say the least, as part of a program designed to improve the country's balance of payments. Robert Roosa, now a partner in the investment banking firm of Brown Brothers Harriman, speaking at a dinner meeting of the Economic Club of New York on March 14th, called it a "gratuitous commitment"; and from the opposite end of the ideological spectrum comes Richard Du Boff's statement (in the article quoted above) that "elimination of all capital controls...is a hazardous step for a nation with a balance of payments deficit since it could trigger further outflows of private capital—but it provides eloquent testimony to Nixon's real priorities." Neither analyst, however, gives any indication of why

the Nixon administration should be taking this occasion to call attention to its deter-

mination to eliminate these (not very strict) capital controls.

The most plausible explanation would seem to be that the administration is in full agreement with the country's giant multinational corporations that in the long run the best hope for the balance of payments and hence for the restoration of a strong dollar lies in the maximum possible increase in the income from foreign direct investment. (The logic of this position was spelled out in detail in "Balance of Payments and Empire" in this space in the December 1972 issue of MR, and need not be repeated here.) By announcing its intention to end capital controls—at a time when a more obvious move would have been to strengthen these controls—Nixon is signalling to the multi-nationals that they should keep right on expanding their foreign operations with the assurance of government approval and support. The risks of adverse short-term balance-of-payments effects are apparently not considered too great, which may be explained by the fact that most multi-nationals are now in a position to finance foreign expansion not through exporting capital but through reinvesting foreign profits and tapping local money markets.

If we are right, the Nixon administration is counting on two strategies to reverse the continuing and ultimately disastrous deterioration of the dollar: an extremely aggressive trade policy involving bitter economic warfare on the one hand, and an expansion of the income from foreign investments on the other. What now needs to be added is that these two strategies are interrelated in a contradictory way.

Economic warfare, once it breaks out into the open, cannot and will not be confined to the field of trade. It will spread to encompass the entire gamut of international relations. Every country will perforce apply increasingly strict controls over foreign exchange rates, movements of capital, repatriation of profits. And the freedom of multinational corporations to do what they like with their assets and their profits will be progressively restricted. The multi-national corporation's idea of utopia has been "one world" with a sovereign federal government, uniform laws, a single currency, and absolute freedom to operate where they want and move when they want. The real world has never been quite like that of course, but it never approached this condition so closely as during the heyday of US hegemony in the 1950s and 1960s. Now, with that hegemony a thing of the past, the monetary system in disarray, and a shattering trade war in the offing, the multinational corporation is going to have to abandon this dream and adjust to a very different reality.

The full implications of this change will probably not be clear for a long time to come. But even at this stage it seems safe to predict that in conditions of open economic warfare the position of the US multinationals will become a difficult one. As already indicated, the US government sees in them a crucially

important instrument in righting the balance of payments and thus checking the declining power of US capitalism. On the other hand most of them will be functioning to a significant extent in jurisdictions which are being attacked by US trade and related policies. If in these circumstances they play the role assigned to them by their own government, expanding their operations and transferring more and more profits to the United States, they will come under growing pressure from the governments of the host countries, egged on by rival capitalists anxious to seize a larger share of local markets.

There would seem to be no way out of this dilemma. If they play as loyal members of the US team, they will be subject to retaliation, which might take many forms, all the way from the embargoing of profit transfers to full nationalization (which in any case is a tempting way for a number of countries to unload unwanted excess dollars). And if they decide that the better part of wisdom is to act like good citizens of the host countries, they can hardly at the same time perform the function of transferring wealth on a massive scale to the mother country. Probably sooner rather than later, the Nixon strategists will discover that it is impossible to wage economic warfare and at the same time enjoy the fruits of peaceful economic penetration.

When this time comes, the US ruling class will have to seek other strategies to check the decline of American capitalism. They are likely to encompass the imposition of tight controls on the whole economy and society, involving a sharp increase in the domestic rate of surplus value; the formation, by military means if necessary, of a dollar bloc run from Washington, embracing at a minimum all of North and Central America; severe competition with other imperialist metropolises for dominance in Asia, South America, Africa, and the Middle East; possibly joint action, once again including military means, with these other metropolises to bring the oil exporting countries to heel; and the courting of the political, economic, and, if need be, military support of the non-capitalist countries against rival imperialisms and the world revolution. The United States has already begun to move in some of these directions, but it seems doubtful whether it can go much further unless or until basic changes have been effected in the organization and exercise of political power within the country. The period ahead, short-term and long-term alike, promises to be characterized by unprecedented upheavals, explosions, and struggles on the internal as well as the international scene. (April 16, 1973)

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IMMIGRANT WORKERS



Immigrant Workers – "next to the aboriginals they are the most alienated section of the Australian population"

by Alan Matheson

"In the last 25 years almost 1 million non-British migrants have joined the Australian working class and, more specifically, its industrial section. Some continue to arrive, others have been here for a while, many are becoming workers for the first time ... Predominantly southern European, they constitute unquestionably the majority of the lower paid workers, of those on or nearest the poverty line, of those first and hardest hit by even the mildest economic recession. Next to the Aborigines they are the most alienated section of Australia's population; they occupy a distinctly inferior socio-economic and ethnic position".

So runs a draft statement circulating at present within the Australian trade union movement. The statement is a working proposal for the setting up of a migrant worker conference conducted by migrant workers to be held later this year. It's probably one of the most significant attempts by immigrant workers in Australia in their struggle for social justice.

For Dr Parmer, addressing a development conference of the World Council of Churches, 'social justice reflected in greater equality of opportunity, a more egalitarian social order, a diffusion of economic and political power from

the few to the many, is the most important element of self-development".

Well so what, you may say?
Migrants are here aren't they?
They're not starving out there in the big Underdeveloped lands of beggars, bulging tummies and rickety starving children are they?
You're right they're not.

But like others in the world community they're denied justice, their rights are trampled on, they're exploited, and equality and human dignity have as much meaning for them as for the sufferer in the liberation struggle in Angola or Mozambique.

It probably takes the senseless shaking of steel fences and punctured factory walls to prompt us to reflection on the 'development dilemma' of the frustrated, angry Greek or Turkish worker caught up in the deadly powerlessness of the assembly line at Fords.

Immigrant workers in Australia call themselves the most alienated section next to the aboriginal, of Australia's population.

A meeting of migrant workers and churchmen in Europe saw migration in terms of 'the exploitation of a sub-proletariat by the host country, the destruction – without replacement – of cultural standards and social structures in the country of origin and the loss of dignity and disruption of family life for the migrant worker'. Australian migrant workers would agree.

Migration is one of those things which highlights the dependent relationships between countries. It further breaks down the so called exclusive boundaries between 'developed' and 'under developed' countries. As Pamela Gruber suggested last year:

'If we recognize social justice as an overarching goal in development we have the possibility to recognize once and for all that under-development is not to be found exclusively in what we lump together as the Third World ... it is to be found throughout the world.'

Commenting on the recent troubles at the Ford factory in Broadmeadows a leader of one of the migrant communities said that migrant workers resented their second class image and treatment... 'these people are tired of being treated as factory fodder'.

So set in the context of social justice those agencies concerned with development should perhaps be giving serious consideration to their role with the struggle of the migrant worker for equality and dignity. Already these same agencies have indicated by their support for blacks in Australia, that their vision and concept of development is not tied to static concepts of 'developed' and 'under-developed' countries.

The migrant workers conference aims to bring together workers, especially migrants to discuss (preferably in their own language):

1. Migrant problems and their views on wages and conditions, on methods of struggle, on measures to facilitate their involvement in the affairs and leadership of their unions and job organization.
2. The mass consciousness of the migrant workers' position in the labour movement and the Australian society.

Will it come off remains to be seen. The organizers are in need of support. This is an area in which the aid agencies might well help.

It was at a 1972 meeting that the Australian Council for Overseas Aid was confronted with the challenge by Pamela Gruber from the World Council of Churches:

'whilst it is less embarrassing for those of us who come from rich nations and from the comparatively rich within those nations, to look at the main frustrations of the conditions of underdevelopment in the Third World ... unless we grasp the situations at home and hopefully, tackle them, then we have little hope of being part of the enabling process that will be involved in the resolution of underdevelopment outside our national boundaries'.

Migrant workers may well ask the aid agencies to stand with them, to indicate a measure of support in their struggle for justice and dignity and rights, a struggle which is little different from those already receiving support of aid agencies in a score of other countries.

COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Second National Convention of Councils for Civil Liberties in Australia – Carlton Rex Hotel, Sydney, 29, 30 Sept. and 1 Oct., 1973.

For further information and applications forms – see Students' Association Office.

Lack of Wealth is No Barrier

The ANU Mountaineering Club was formed by the amalgamation of bushwalking and rock-climbing clubs a couple of years ago. At present, its members participate in a range of activities which include bushwalking, rockclimbing, canyoning and ski-touring. An informal, close affiliation with the ANU Canoe Club has enabled members to extend their experience by both river touring and white-water slalom canoeing. All of those who achieved prominence at the May Inter-Varsity Canoeing Competition at Childowah were members of the Mountaineering Club.

The Mountaineering Club offers an alternative form of recreation to those practised by the more conventional sporting bodies on campus. Our activities are not predominately orientated towards physical endeavour and competitive achievement, but emphasize appreciation of the natural environment. On long bushwalking trips during the vacation especially, one is able to escape from the tensions of academic life and urban existence into a world largely untouched by modern civilization. An average degree of physical fitness is the only requirement for participation in the Club's activities. A large range of communal equipment available for use ensures that the prospective member need not go to the expense of buying his own before he comes on a Club trip; further, in the interests of economy, food supplies for long trips are usually organised communally. Lack of wealth is no barrier.

HOW CAN I BEAT DOWN THIRD TERM FLAB WITHOUT A DIET?

The secret is to play squash. Physical fitness is essential for a keen mind. At this time of year our minds need all the help they can get.

The Squash Courts now cater exclusively for casual players between the hours of 1.30 - 3.00 pm weekdays. Casual bookings for this time slot can only be made on the day.

If you've never played before or just plain lazy, give it a go. All the gear you need can be hired at the courts.

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time to withdraw apartheid & the economic boycott

In August 1972 the World Council of Churches: i) instructed its Finance Committee and its Director of Finance:

"to sell forthwith existing holdings and to make no investments after this date in corporations which, according to information available to the Finance Committee and the Director of Finance, are directly involved in investment in or trade with any of the following countries: South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and Guine-Bissao; and to deposit none of its funds in banks which maintain direct banking operations in those countries."

Discussions of foreign economic involvement in South Africa sometimes become confused between policy and tactics. Loans by foreign governments and corporations to the South African government, doing business with or changing business practices in South Africa or withdrawing capital from South Africa involve policy. On the other hand, individuals or organizations who invest in corporations which do business in South Africa may use tactics to influence corporation policies. This paper deals primarily with policy, examining the policy alternatives open to companies, urging that the WCC takes a stand in favouring the withdrawal of investments from South Africa.

Policy alternatives

There are three possible positions on foreign capital involvement in South Africa available to those wishing to change the racist nature of the South African regime.

The Argument for Increased Involvement

To promote increased investment and accelerated infusions of technological expertise, in the belief that the economic growth thus stimulated will inevitably alter the economic conditions and social structure, and ultimately lead to the involvement of blacks (African, Coloured, and Indian South Africans) in the political process.

The Argument for Reform

To press business interests to raise black wages, offer training and better promotion opportunities for black workers and plough back a portion of their profits into educational and other benefits for the black community.

The Argument for Withdrawal

To stop providing direct economic and material support to the white minority regime and advocate the withdrawal of investment and the severing of economic links as the consistent moral alternative which at the same time offers solid support to Southern Africans committed to winning their freedom.

The Argument for increased involvement

The thesis that economic growth entails the breakdown of traditional economic and social structures has many articulate proponents. The *Financial Mail*, South Africa's influential business weekly, which speaks for a large segment of the country's industrialists, argues that every new investment is "another ray of hope for those trapped on the dark side of apartheid", and postulates that "Economic development will bring change that will loosen chains, just as it did in the Middle Ages in Europe".

These arguments are based on the undeniable fact that as the economy expands, pressures for a more efficient use of black labour will grow. The leap from this accepted premise to the proffered corollary that more rational utilization of the country's labour potential will lead to black political and social advancement is a large and unproven one.

It is important at the outset to distinguish the structure of South African society where political power is in the hands of a minority to which the country's wealth also accrues, and the official government policy of separating black and white. The germ of truth in the 'growth' theory is that economic development does tend to strain government credibility as more and more black workers stream to the urban areas where industry needs their labour. The countervailing tendency, however, is that an influx of blacks to the cities reinforces the electorate's fears and brings on greater repression, such as characterized the last decade. There is a great difference between alteration of the techniques of domination and abandonment of white supremacy.

Increasing dependence on black labour does not lead to political power or better living conditions for blacks. African, Asian and Coloured participation in the industrial work force has risen from 84% in 1946 to 77% in 1970. Yet this period also saw the growth of a sophisticated network of discriminatory legislation to counter African nationalist aspirations. To cite some examples:

(a) **Economically:** The food price index has risen faster over the years than the general price index so that increased sales taxes, rail fares, etc., have borne hardest on the lower income groups.

(b) **Health:** The incidence of TB is rising steadily every year: 2,500 new cases in 1969. The infant mortality rates increased from 1960 according to Dr Hoffenberg of the University of Cape Town. This is partly explained by the increase in the incidence of malnutrition over the years.

(c) **Education:** The cutback on money spent on black education has contributed to the deteriorating standard of education for blacks in South Africa. In fact, today only 0.1% of the black population have a matric or school leaving certificate. The percentage of net national income spent on black education had been declining steadily from 0.57% in 1953 (already very low) to 0.39% in 1964.

Q: What evidence is there that the apartheid system has been changed as foreign investment (specifically American investment) has increased?

A: In 1950, American investments in South Africa amounted to \$148 million. Today, they amount to more than \$800 million... during these same years non-whites lost their last representation in Parliament; black opposition parties, press and leadership were banned; and laws were enacted permitting arrest and punishment without charges, trial or appeal. A multitude of other laws passed in this period broke up families and forcibly removed thousands of Africans from areas designated 'white' to tribal areas. In short, far from being challenged with the increase of foreign investment, the apartheid laws have been hardened.

South Africa's economic boom has, therefore, enriched the coffers of the dominant whites, brought Africans no real gains and in fact, in recent years, made the relative wages and conditions worse. The argument that the prosperity generated by investment accrues to blacks is not supported by any evidence and there is no reason to expect that future capital inflow would alter the pattern.

History is full of examples of economies that have rapidly grown without achieving distributive justice. Two clear examples which relate to this present position are the growth in the industrial development of Salazar's Portugal and the brief economic boom of the ill-fated Central African Federation.

As has been pointed out by Mr. Tim Smith of the UCC's Council for Christian Action, a close scrutiny of the statements of the most liberal industrialists shows that they 'do not ask for an abolition of apartheid nor even the abrogation of the industrial colour bar, but merely for the relaxation of some restrictions which would enable them to fit non-whites into jobs where whites are no longer available. The underclass would be allowed to move a small number of "representatives" up the pyramid, but the essential pyramidal power relationship, which makes the rules, would not have shifted one inch. If our goal is to alter that power relationship so that political power is shared, the goal of all the Coloured, African and Asian political parties before they were banned, then the integration of a number of skilled Africans into the lower echelons of the white economy is hardly a cause for celebration. The political power remains firmly rooted in the hands of a government responsive only to a white constituency. The result is simply a nation of slightly better fed and clothed political and economic serfs... In fact the theme of white control is the parent of apartheid, allowing parts of the latter to be reshaped without touching the former.' He adds: 'By pressing for certain limited economic reforms but not for deep-rooted change, liberal industrialists will be able to achieve a number of economic objectives:

- greater productivity than is possible with white workers;
- overcome the problem of not having a regular supply of cheap labour;

- produce at lower unit costs because of paying lower wages to non-whites for doing the same jobs, thus increasing their profits;
- be able to compete in the export market, especially in the rest of Africa, and so hope to increase their political stronghold on areas in that continent;
- at the same time maintain the artificially high standards of living of the white community;
- put on a face to the rest of the world that their intentions are honourable.'

In considering the reform argument it must be noted that the denial of trade union rights to African workers has been a key to apartheid both in principle and in practice.

Some companies are more open to persuasion or more vulnerable to protest than others, and pressure will have varying effects:

1. A few companies may decide that the return on their South African investment does not offset the negative image they are receiving at home, and they may sell their South African operations.
2. Corporations contemplating new or additional investments will have to take this pressure into account, and some can be expected to abandon their plans rather than face criticism.
3. Many firms will have to take visible reform action in an attempt to justify their continued presence.

The argument that withdrawal of foreign capital is a morally and politically sound position can be summarized in the following points:

1. Industrial growth and promotion of blacks to more skilled positions is a well-established tightly controlled pattern, which in itself does not alter the hierarchy of power.
2. Despite phenomenal economic growth in recent years, the economic and political situation of black South Africans has deteriorated; with slower growth forecast for the future, there is little reason to believe that their situation will be significantly altered by improved labour policies in some corporations.

3. The contribution of foreign capital and expertise to White South Africa's ability to consolidate its control is crucial and outweighs small gains, where they exist, to a few blacks who may benefit from employment in foreign-owned companies.

If indeed investment in South Africa assists in maintaining the overall system of white control then the only legitimate demand possible by those wishing to challenge that control is that the companies withdraw from South Africa.

In view of these arguments we can readily understand why, for more than a decade, voices of African resistance have called for the economic isolation of that country until its racial

policies are changed. Now, when internal opposition is becoming more and more visible, is a particularly important time for a response. In fact, action in the economic sphere seems to offer one of the last opportunities for the outside world to help and demonstrate that it takes seriously its own rhetoric about non-violence.

South Africa today is in a fluid situation. In neighbouring Angola and Mozambique the wars against Portuguese forces drag on. Zimbabwe remains tense after black rejection of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals. Labour unrest in South African-controlled Namibia continues. Within South Africa itself protests accelerate as does the force which meets them. Though the government, fearing condemnation and the risk of capital outflow, has tried to avoid another Sharpeville, response to mounting opposition by both blacks and whites has been harsh. From other quarters also, the government faces reaction to the state of the economy, as spiralling prices and increasingly inefficient services cause unease among the middle-class whites. In this situation of internal economic and political stresses, statements and actions from outside the country have an inflated importance. The criticism that economic sanctions will affect Africans first has been effectively answered by the late Chief Albert Lutulu when he said:

The economic boycott of South Africa will entail undoubted hardship for Africans. We do not doubt that. But it is a method which shortens the day of bloodshed; the suffering to us will be a price we are willing to pay. In any case, we suffer already, our children are often under-nourished, and on a small scale (so far) we die at the whim of a policeman.

The extent of the economic impact which would result from a campaign for withdrawal of South African investments remains to be seen, though it can safely be concluded that the thrust of any change would be positive. A certainty, however, is the political and moral importance of such a step. Both the South African government and the multinational companies would be pressured by serious opposition. As was the case with the earlier decision to support liberation movements' humanitarian needs, black South Africans would feel supported in their aspirations.

South African protests in the early sixties precipitated a governmental and economic crisis. It was averted by massive aid from foreign banks and industries, which was an expression of confidence in the country's stable future. Today, South Africans have again put themselves on the line. They can call for withdrawal of economic bolstering of the government, but it is only from outside that successful pressure against international companies can be mounted. Our support of their demands not only affords them protection, but makes possible further challenges.



GROWING WITH

Once upon a time in the dim distant past a thriving township of Ergo existed. Ergo was famous throughout the land as it was the site of a noted place of learning called Academia, which attracted many people from far across the seven seas to positions in its academic set-up.

However not all was complacent in the corridors of Academia; great antagonism had often been shown by a pseudo-ruling class called the Piglets.

Many and varied were the examples of oppression enacted by the Piglets upon the innocents of Academia. They had been brutalised in a myriad of just demonstrations, they were subjected to spying and harassment and some were even prosecuted under the senseless drug laws which persisted in Ergo.

Even senior academics were not safe from subtle attack.

Let us take the example of one, Professor X.

Prof. X was a man who was a leader in his field, he helped the ruling government on various committees and was known to be above reproach. However some of the Piglets possessed antagonism for Prof. X as he had, more than once, cut the ground from beneath them by his brilliance.

The Piglets decided that the only course open to them was to undermine Prof. X through a close source. They chose his son.

The campaign then began in earnest, the Piglets mobilised and in the space of a year had arrested the son half a dozen times on dubious charges.

Prof. X became worried, as is the role of a parent and arrest number seven was the final straw. After his son was brutally bashed he flew his son away from the harrasments of Ergo before the case began and he himself soon resigned and followed his son across the sea.

The Piglets became distraught at this juncture and went to the extent of issuing a warrant for the son's arrest.

Due to the seriousness of the charges even the Attorney-General of Ergo, Middleclass Mugwump, appealed to the Prime Minister, Wobbles Wriggles, to examine the case.

Mugwump went to the extent of writing a letter to Wriggles demanding Prof. X be indicted for conspiracy to thwart the law, as well as removing X from the Government committees.

Wriggles told Mugwump to shut up and let things ride. Perhaps he realised the truth.

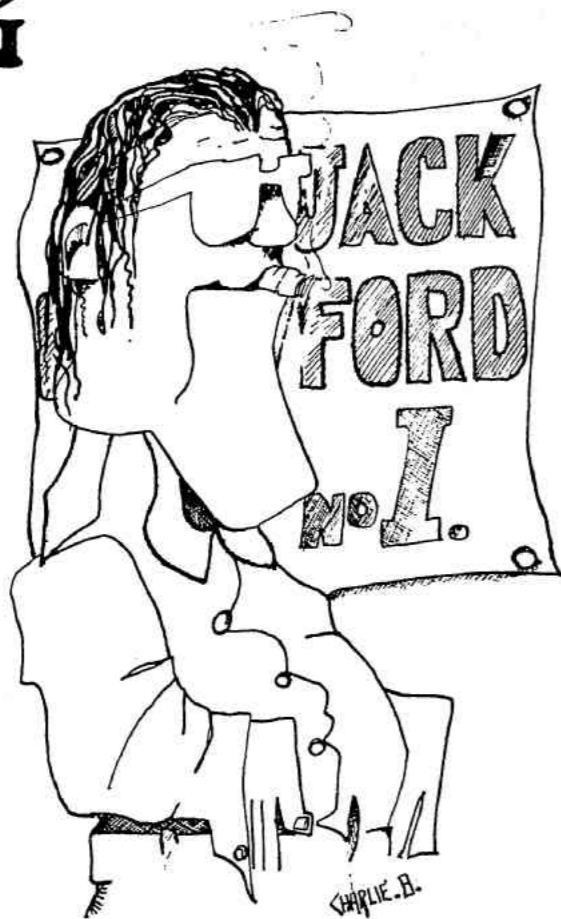
Academia thus lost one of its most astute and dedicated staff. It only goes to show that the Piglets are a force to be reckoned with. Perhaps the time has come.

Corruption however did exist at one level at Academia, unfortunately. The leader of the students, one Ricky Dicky, who fought his way to power by verbose promises and economic exploitation, (much akin to his cousin, Tricky Dicky), is suspected of being oversexed.

His sexual appetite knows no bounds as witnessed by several students at the University of ██████████. Ricky attended the gay lib dance when he was last there and was later observed groping with one of the ██████████ politicians, ██████████ Sin-say, in a dark alleyway behind the Union.

Then there are the stories of the gay consortium at August Council.

It's a wonder he didn't come out in Gay Pride Week.



UP JACK

The dominant figures in the Left Caucus are Bruce Shaw from Queensland, who acts as the coordinator of the Caucus, and Adrian Shackley, who attends the University of New England, and is a member of the CPA-inspired Socialist Action Movement.

The other key members of the Caucus are Jeff Hayler of Macquarie, a member of the Trotskyite Socialist Youth Alliance; Ian McDonald, of La Trobe, who tends to side with the CPA's Shackley; and Frans Timmerman of UNSW, also a member of the SYA and who was elected 1974 editor of National U, the AUS paper.

The main support for the Left Caucus comes from the Newcastle delegation, and some other universities. Generally, the colleges of advanced education, institutes of technology and teacher's colleges tend to support the concept of providing for student welfare and needs first.

*Israel's new Galil assault rifle is specially designed to be used by both left and right-handers after a survey showed that 13 per cent of Israel's soldiers were left handed, according to the latest International Defence Review.

But that not all... the rifle is also equipped with a bottle opener.

Pity the last Australian Government didn't consider that — it would have made conscription popular.

The Students' Association Presidential elections will be held soon and after closely considering the various nominations I decided that the only person fit to hold the post was myself.

The advantages are obvious — an office only twenty feet from the Bar, therefore there would be no reason to ever go home, free junkets to pubs all over Australia, free piss-ons at the Chancellor, getting to meet some intellectuals, becoming a heavy, having to develop a social conscience, having lots of people asking my opinion about things (and having them believe me) and not really having to do any work.

Of course I have put together a policy speech compounded along the following lines —

- * I dislike the Vice-Chancellor on principle.
- * Will have weekly drinking recitals for people who don't like drinking recitals.
- * Compulsory economics courses for all dope dealers.
- * Will support all ship-in-bottle collectors on campus: if they give me a full bottle, I will return an empty one for them to build ships in.
- * Compulsory philosophy courses for all students who take themselves seriously
- * Compulsory forestry courses for all foresters.
- * One week in Johns for all homosexuals and one week in Ursulas for all virgins.
- * Life membership of the Muslim Students' Association for Allah Murray-Jones.
- * Get Michael Dunn to justify himself.
- * A condom vending machine in the forestry school.
- * Methadone maintenance clinic in the Union Bar.
- * I promise to change the World overnight, will kiss all babies, a grass plant in every pot, and (God willing) FREE PISS!

Thank you for your vote, Jack Growford, P.I.S. Growford will probably be going National.

*The Civil Defence people have got several large folders drafted containing plans to stop people leaving Sydney in the event of natural disaster or disease in the city.

*The ACT Police Force is not at all happy at Murphy's idea to consolidate them with the gun happy Commonwealth Police. Their latest move was to appeal to the Advisory Council.

Meanwhile the Commonwealth Police are enjoying the Arab scare. One or two can usually be sighted at the Airport Bar obtaining free drinks by showing their cards.

*Enderby is virtually certain to be relieved of his position as Minister for the Capital Territory after the Senate elections. He will be replaced by Senator Cavanagh, Minister for Works.

*Prostitution is alive and groaning in Canberra. Why only three weeks ago police raided a Red Hill residence run by a well known Motor Bike enthusiast! However most police deny knowledge of the operation and no charges were laid (sic).

Then again everyone knows that Canberra has the best police money can buy.

*The Melville Hall basement which houses the Customs Department computers has two windows which are not barred. Everyone knows that computer tapes are stuffed if the air conditioning is altered drastically such as by a broken window.

*The Woroni staff entered a cardboard box called "Spoof in Box" in the Union Art Competition which was priced at \$96 (although we were willing to come down to \$5) cheap.

By some mistake the major galleries overlooked our entry and subsequently we are rather short of drinking money. The entry is still for sale and can be purchased at the Woroni Office.

Failing this we shall have to pursue our writ for damages against the Union claiming that the fingerprints left all over the box destroyed the economic and artistic value.

*Any students being hassled over fair rent determinations should contact the Dept. of Capital Territories. They are most willing to give assistance, especially if the whole purpose of fair renting is being destroyed by landlord pressure.

*Andrew McCredie intends to attempt to gain Editorship of Woroni next year. What a load of shit pie in the sky considering he only got seven out of one hundred and ninety-seven votes at the last Woroni elections.

*Andrew Saul, Woroni Advertising Manager, held a piano recital recently for people who don't like piano recitals. In Andrew's words "It was great fun, they got whatever I wanted to do. It rather defies description, especially by me."

It does rather defy description, is all I can say.

*Resignations coming up soon include Axel Neilsson on October 23rd and Colin Plowman in April 1974.

Also leaving is Gene da Toth. It is believed that accountants will soon be employed by the Union Board to set the books straight as nobody really knows what has been going on.

Refshaug Exposed — DLP Stoozel
Below we reprint an article called "The Left Caucus" from the National Civic Council throwaway, "News-Weekly", September 12, 1973, page 7 —

At the August Council meeting of the Australian Union of Students, an extreme Left-wing political force was discernible as a key factor in decisions reached.

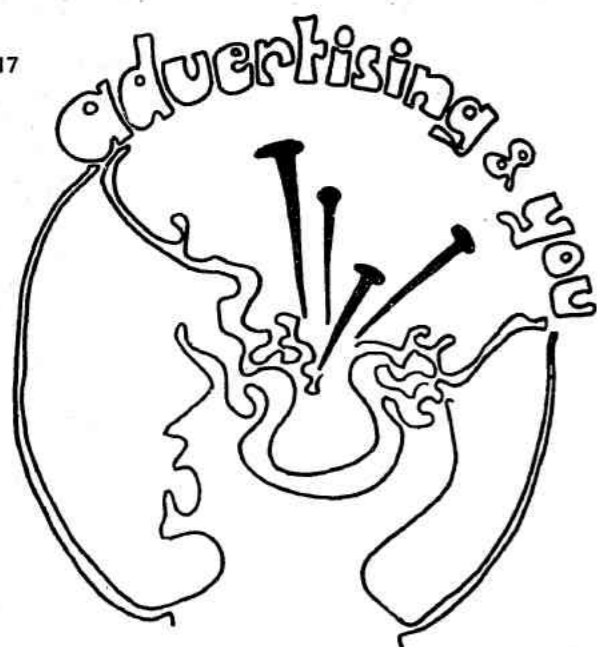
Basically, two groups which share similar political beliefs, but which differ on the degree to which AUS should be politically involved are fighting for control of the AUS machine.

The first group is based on an essentially student welfare oriented position, which believes that AUS has a primary obligation to work for the needs and interests of the general student population.

To this group, political activism comes second, though its approach is flexible. The key representatives of this attitude are Richard Refshaug from ANU, Lindsay Allen and Chris Joyce from Macquarie, Chris Sidoti from Sydney, and Bill Abrahams from Queensland.

Closed meetings

Opposed to this group is a growing body called the Left Caucus, which holds separate closed meetings during the conference, at which joint policies and candidates for elections are decided.



the unreal is a result of ones personal experience. This is a difficult question which I'd rather think about. I don't want to give a glib answer.

13. Q. Why does the current film, *WR - Mysteries of the Organism*, and many other social critics use Coke to make derogatory comments about the world today?

A. This is of course of great concern, but it is a very small intellectual reaction. Every market leader must face this kind of reaction.

14. Q. A senior Coca-Cola executive in the United States has been quoted as saying the following:

It's the mystique that counts most in sales - what a drink gives to the soul rather than the body.

and
When a soldier in Vietnam has a Coke it satisfies his needs to identify with the American tradition and way of life. It reminds him of what he's fighting for.

What is your reaction to these statements?

A. He is putting an American reaction only. Coke has had an American image but this is disappearing as the fact becomes accepted that Coke has been around for a long time.

15. Q. If Coke is so real why are there no ingredients marked on the can? (This is recommended by *Choice* magazine, June '72, regardless of whether it is a "secret formula" or not).

A. There are thousands of possible blends that go to make up a Cola and they would be very difficult to list. Besides our blending is secret to prevent copying by opposition Colas.

16. Q. If Coke really does have a concern for the mountains and the valleys etc. what are they doing about pollution. Why for instance is there no recycling of cans?

A. We have just switched to aluminium cans and we do in fact recycle through Comalco. We have always emphasised returnable bottles, and besides they are more profitable for us. Finally the market tends to dictate to us and there is a huge demand for convenient cans.

17. Q. Is it true that Coke is aimed at the 'back to Nature' set and Fanta at the drug type escapists, thus capturing two large slices of the youth market?

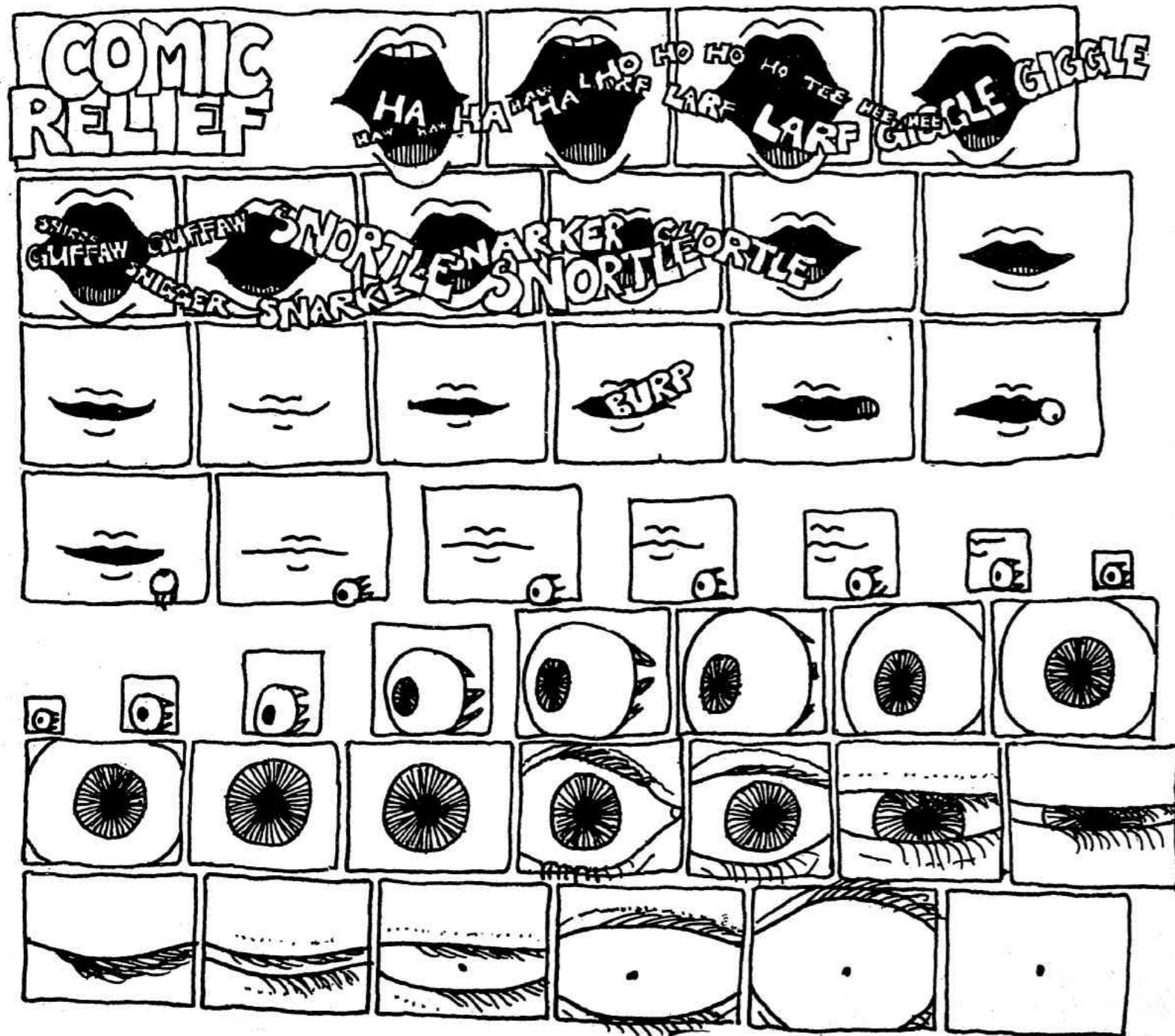
A. No. In fact these ads. were decided on the basis of age groups. Leed lemonade for the older market. (This is the one that goes, 'Leed lemonade tastes the way you'd like the world to be, Clear, Clean and Fresh) Coke for the youth market. And Fanta for the youngest market.

So the interview ended; Mr Siney an important man, (i.e. carpeted office complete with paintings, fashionable lamp and coffee table), had kindly given me much time. He had shown an intelligent interest in what I had to say, and yet he mentioned that in ten years at his job not once had anyone questioned him in a similar vein. I felt this may have been because the previous slogan, "Things Go Better With Coke" was less controversial; however it is also worrying that perhaps too often we keep our bitches to ourselves. The result is that these men of power do not know the real thoughts of many people. Perhaps such a talk 'achieved' little, (though if two people do it they may think its a conspiracy, and if three people do it they may think it's a

9 23.
Movement, and...), but anyway I felt better, I still remain unconvinced however that the production involved in making advertisements of this kind reflects any real social need; in fact a grave suspicion remains that such advertising is positively harmful.

At this point I sent a copy of the above article to Mr. Siney, I thought he may have had some additional comments to make, as this was indicated in our talk, but three weeks later, the copies were returned. Only question 2 had been altered. I assume therefore he feels the interview to have been reported correctly. Perhaps I will leave it to someone else then to question his comments on such things as, Cokes American ownership, its attitude to recycling or the view that, 'you can't sell anything to people that they don't really want'.

The main point of his comments seems obvious; for him, (and for the other producers mentioned) there is only one criteria applicable to advertising slogans: Will they induce people to buy more. Any effect on our culture, values or language is thus unintended and from this point of view strictly irrelevant - BUT "that doesn't make the influence any less potent or less far reaching." *When a black American nun arrived in Australia recently she concluded an interview (*Age* Feb 17) with the comment "Black IS Beautiful". Why did she feel the need to emphasise the word "is"?



alice in wonderland

by Timothy Cheek.

Alice Cooper, *Billion Dollar Babies*, Warner Brothers BS2685, (c) 1973.

The rock band, Alice Cooper, is one of the most organized, energetic, and by the looks of it — popularly successful, moral crusaders of today.

Alice Cooper, the lead singer of the group is a pooker looking long hair, who acts out rape, murder, and assorted sexual perversions on stage.

Very simply what Alice Cooper is doing is liberating the average fourteen year old kid from the the crap society has forced on him. If only we can get kids to NOT feel guilty about their fantasies, then they can live more happily.

Billion Dollar Babies is a gem or moralism — well packaged, interesting, FUN, and effective. Billy Graham should look at Cooper's style. *Billion Dollar Babies* is a best seller rock album. Warner Brothers Record Company ad men say sales seem highest in the 12-18 year old range. Also Alice Cooper's recent 56 city tour through the USA sold out. In New York the group packed 15,000 kids into an accoustically atrocious hall. Alice is busy and successful. The beauty of Alice's system, the key to his success (and a lesson to us all) is that he uses the system. He does not hide his glee that the PR men of Warner Brothers are sowing the seeds of their own destruction as they mass market Alice Cooper's expertly packaged counter-culture ideals. Very tricky.

The contents of *Billion Dollar Babies* is fantasy. Says Alice Cooper, "The whole idea behind the *Billion Dollar Babies* album was exploiting the idea that people do have sick perversions. There are so many sick people to day, and they always come off the business guy who's working at the Holiday Inn in Omaha, and can't get it off with his wife. But down deep he's got different sexual perversions — maybe the guy does go up in the attic with his daughter. That's what *Billion Dollar Babies* was showing — the whole album is about sexual perversions, American sexual perversions. It's got to be American — we're very nationalistic". (Rolling Stone Magazine No. 134)

Alice Cooper capitalizes on those fantasies, for as much as they are a part of us they will interest us — so we will buy his album because (if we're honest enough or if we're 14 year old kids who haven't "learned" to be hip or square or radical yet) we identify with those fantasies.

Alice Cooper is very organized in his presentation. He hits us with a cross-media approach of stage, sound and disk packaging. *Billion Dollar Babies* is really only a sound-track to Alice's theatre productions, commonly mis-called "concerts". Each "concert" is a highly stylized dream. Going to a show puts one in a passive receptive mood anyway and Alice tops it off with the reasoning killing beat of hard, wierd rock. Reason out the way Alice can proceed with his grotesque/beautiful ballet to arouse our fantasies. The dark smokey concert hall filled with the long hypnotic guitar solos of Denis Dunaway as scenes for mass voyeurism.

The album to a lesser extent produces the same hypnotic effect. The beauty of the album, though is the balance between lyrics and music. The music is based on competently performed blues-rock. On top of that, atonal guitar riff and studio effects "image" the contents of the lyrics. The song, "Billion Dollar Babies", sets the litting vocal, overdubbed with a

delayed whisper in music which runs in a calypso style with a syncopated beat. It gives the feel of a mad, moonlight dance of spirits in a grave yard. The lyrics are,

We go dancing nightly in the attic
While the moon is rising in the sky
If I'm too rough, tell me,
I'm so scared you're little head will come
off in my hands

The album is a packaging treat in itself — lovely green textured snake skin cover, with a gold "Billion Dollar Baby" medalion. Inside (the cover opens up) are clear photographs of the group and especially Alice caressing snakes, tripping on stage. Also enclosed is a huge Billion Dollar Bill. The idea of a moral crusade is to try to make people's lives better, well, you, the performer, are a person, too. Alice makes no secret of the financial fortune he is making liberating your perversions. The lyrics sheets is American dollar bill green with a huge dollar sign stenciled on. But the Billion Dollar Bill holds the social value of Alice Cooper. On the front side of the Bill are apple toting snakes (symbolize, symbolize) and girlies on stacks of money. And in the centre are the Billion Dollar Babies incarnate — Alice Cooper. On the back of the Bill, the other side to fantasy, is a crowd of the "silent majority" making a military review. They are worshipping a new USAF "defense" missile — the sacred capital in the background and the plaque In God We Trust below. A scene except for particulars, exactly like the parades in "liberated", "un-capitalist", and "people's-orientated" Moscow. We all know what the iron curtain means. The other side of fantasy, put Alice in

jail, clean up the moral fiber, is the seir-ignorance and social fear that gave Hitler a breeding ground.

Alice Cooper is a moral crusader, he is working for personal freedom and happiness, and he is adding to the defence of free society by eradicating the state of mind that would allow "law and order" creeps to suffocate us.

Says Alice Cooper in an interview (Rolling Stone Issue No. 134).

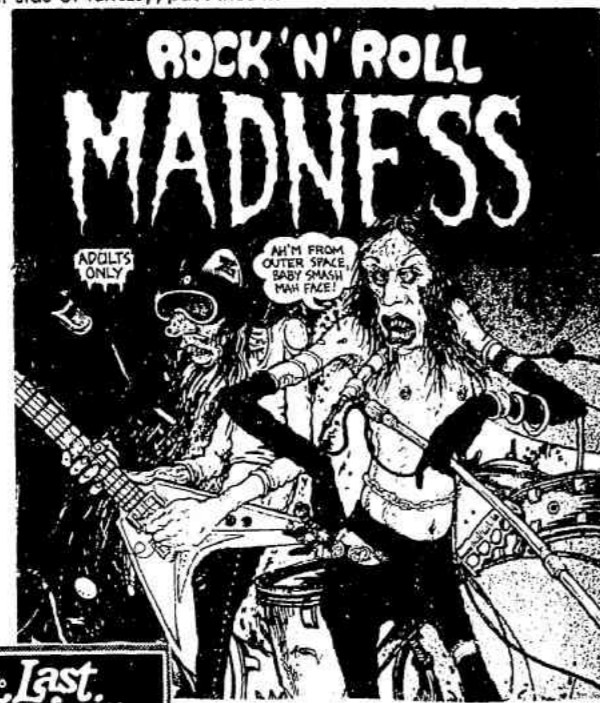
"'Dead Babies' was a De Sade idea — not his idea, but I had just seen the musical version of De Sade in Europe. I felt it was important to do it in America, to act out violent sex in front of American youth". (Interviewer) Why? Why you?

"Because they need it. Because, if they believe what their parents are saying, they're going to go crazy. And they're going to all commit suicide. But if they listen to me, and just work out their sexual fantasies, they're going to be a lot healthier mentally."

Alice Cooper is a true rock musician. Real rock is a personal-social-musical experience. Just as the Beatles shook out Rick Nelson, and the San Francisco scene brought in a new cultural identity, now Alice Cooper is fighting for a new personal identity.

If you are condescendingly disgusted by Alice Cooper, find him a lewd opportunist, if you cannot identify in the least with his public fantasies (never mind the music for now) then you are the psychological equivalent of a sexually dead puritan who condemns De Sade.

Take a look, let Alice mirror your fantasies, you will be surprised how much fun it is to know you are wierd. And now that you have found it, look at all the energy within you that you have now reclaimed. Think of all the things you can do with it...



A superb film by Bertolucci featuring Marlon Brando as the man and a French girl (whose name I forget) as the woman.

A story of self-delusion. A story of mans (and womans) vulnerability. We wee common sense gradually cast aside — due to the presence of overwhelmingly powerful alienating forces, and two people succumb to a relationship that both really have no part in. A relationship that can only culminate in a monstrous disaster.

Marlon Brando is the man, and played the part so well that the man was also Marlon Brando. We meet him first aimlessly wandering the streets of Paris. He encounters the girl, who has just left home to set up house, independent of family, when both are examining an apartment in a hotel. At this stage this is all we

know of the two characters.

In the apartment the man rapes/seduces the girl. This event commences a relationship which gradually reveals more and more of each character.

The man is cold and brutal; totally domineering. The girl is young, one could almost say naive, and totally impressionable. She is fascinated by the man and his hard exterior, and she delves. The delving is resisted totally at first, then gradually accepted but only on impersonal levels.

The girl is at first open, but the man rejects the openness and correspondingly she gradually becomes less fearfully frank.

The most information about the two is revealed however when the camera

follows each individually around outside of the relationship.

The man, who is in fact the owner of the hotel that the apartment is situated in, is an American, who had taken up residence in Paris with his wife after leading a wandering bohemian-type of life for a long time. He is essentially a country-boy. Brought up in hard circumstances, an alienated child in a large family suffering under domineering parents. The woman he married has just suicided. This suicide, the man can not comprehend. He selects many areas of blame, the principal one being the womans hypocritically religious parents, who rejected their daughter because of the man she chose to marry. The man, however, besides failing to understand the suicide reveals his failure to understand the woman. He fails to understand her personality and understand and cater for her particular needs and desires. It is a case of an incredibly strong, almost impenetrably strong male ego, buttressed by a fawning, entertaining environment. Selfishly pursuing its own interests, and understanding other people only in regard to their ability to cater for his whims and anxieties, he fails to realise that the reason his wife adopted a solely physical relationship with another man was due to his deficiencies rather than deficiencies in her, fails to realize that he caused the suicide, not her parents, her lover or her own inherent weaknesses.

It is in this context, that of a confused distraught, lonely existence that the man meets the girl.

The girl is young and fresh. Approaching life from a beautifully sheltered existence behind the high walls surrounding a country mansion. She too has recently experienced the death of a close relation; her father "the Colonel". [This death has not however affected her as obviously as has the death of the mans wife affected him.] She approaches the world with a naive idealism. She is infused with superficially radical ideas, and is totally unaware of any reality that these ideas can exist within. Accompanying her in this venture forth is her boyfriend. Another arrogant, naive, upper class radical (cum deadshit) who aims to change the world through showing people and life on film.

The experience of the girl with the reality and strength, and depth, that she perceives from the hard dominant exterior of the man turns her against the world that the "boy" conveys.

She is attracted by the hard exterior that the man adopts to hide his own confusion just as he is attracted to the innocence of the girl, which he sees as a relief to the hard brutal world he has been battling within for all his life. (He just exudes self-pity, poor bastard).

Thus both come around; magnetically drawn into a relationship neither is in any way suited for. The result of this relationship is the end of the film, and that dear friends, I ain't going to tell you.

But anyway make sure you get your money together and see "Last Tango in Paris". In many ways it is reality personified. The characters are real, the situations are real the frustrations are real. In this sense it is a follow on to the last real film, *Midnight Cowboy*, though much better (and less gimmicky) than *Midnight Cowboy*.

Though I have criticised many aspects of the characters of the two people, so much that they have to do and say has meaning and depth. There is one particularly excellent line, where the man says to the girl

"You can't even begin to understand life until you have caught a glimpse of death"

And thus ends this review.

David Wright.

BETWEEN TRAINS

She rushed out from an unknown exit of the subway, stopped, searched for the right direction then moved with it.

He was there, turned towards her. In his usual way he snapped, and strode to meet her. It must've been cold waiting she thought, he had a sweater on.

'You're late.'
'I know.'

An excuse about trains formed but it wasn't spoken. Tonight's lateness was innocent.

They turned back into the station building together; an impulse arose in her to hold his hand.

'A sweater', she remarked casually, noting the change from his usual style of dress.

'Hmmm? ... yeah', he answered vaguely looking down at the even tiles of the floor, then he turned his face to hers and declared, 'I thought I was going to go crazy today.'

'Why?'

She opened up her own face, responding to the clarity he showed.

'Oh, I don't know', he sighed, smiling. 'I just thought I was going to go crazy. There's a girl at school and I can't stand her voice and today it was really bad.'

She smiled too but simultaneously shyed away from the strength of his gaze.

They were headed towards a train. His hands were thrust deeply into the front pockets of his worn leather jacket, tightly, but there was a freedom in his movement, a looseness.

'What do you want to do?'

'Anything', she answered lightly.

'Can we go to my room?'

'Sure.'

The cream-coloured dorm where he stayed was a few stops away on an old city train which rattled into the darkness of the poor living district. A ticket was spat from an automatic vending machine. He told her not to lose it. On the train they played smiling games. One of them was turning overcoated things into various night people who were riding home. Not many got off at his stop. It was quiet.

When they passed through the cement ticket gate she had to hand in the vending machine's prize to a uniformed man.

Outside he joked crying, 'What did you do with it?'

'Oh I ate it', she replied.

'Hungry?'

She nodded, 'Mmmm.'

Miscellaneous stores forming a small shopping centre squatted in the narrow back streets. They wandered by them.

In the unknown surroundings she kept a little aloof from him by sending out curious streams of energy to everything she sensed, sidestepping.

They bought some fruit and while he was paying for it she lost herself by following her own world into unfamiliar stores and finally buying some rice cakes a day-old. She chewed on them determinedly on the way to his room.

'I'd give you some,' she mentioned, 'only they're not very good.'

The walk led them back past the train station alongside a white-iron guardrail which sloped upwards with the road. Further on were unkept hedges that spread out thin dark branches wildly into the cold air. The foreign students dorm looked rather unkept too, isolated.

Inside was unfriendly. Students lived there cheaply and for the most part kept to themselves. His warmth transcended that though she thought. He'd detached himself from that atmosphere. He burned his own course of life from the clarity within himself.

'My room's a hole', he warned, 'but it was worse before I painted it.'

The steel window frame was bright yellow. Apart from that everything was plain, a heater under the sill with his towel on it drying, a narrow bed, his desk, a mass of papers under the bright light, a simple book rack on the concrete wall containing some poetry anthologies, translated novels and Japanese language books, a built-in varnished wood wardrobe

with the door missing and some shelves for miscellaneous things. It was a very small room, between the bed and the wardrobe it only measured about forty inches; she wondered if she could live for a long time in such a confined space.

'I'll make some coffee.'

He grabbed a kettle from one of the shelves and stepped out.

She glanced around at the bareness, went over to the yellow window and peered out to the railway tracks. There was a tree crisscrossing leafless branches 'an arm's length away. A winter wind was making them sway. She sat on the bed and scrutinized the simple features of his room.

He stepped back in carrying two glasses and a small bottle of milk. There were bottles of instant coffee and sugar on the shelves.

'It's really small.'

'Yeah', he nodded, 'but you should've seen it before I painted it. I took the carpet out too. It was ugly. Just a sec'. He slipped out again to get the kettle.

His warmth permeated the room. It was his room and she felt almost at ease there.

Returning with the hot water he filled the glasses and handed her one, then sat in the empty base of the wardrobe, facing her and lit a cigarette.

'Maybe you could get some posters?'

'Yeah. I was planning to go out next time my scholarship money comes in and buy some. I know what kind I want but I wonder if I'll find any?'

'What about that little store in Shinjuku, you could probably get something there. Do you know it?'

He shook his head comically while trying to mumble and answer out through a mouthful of coffee.

'Oh I'll take you there', she promised looking into his eyes.

She'd linger on in his gentle gaze even after they'd finished their words. Sometimes ideas he told her of didn't quite make sense but she enjoyed the glow in his eyes and the laughter in his voice. She was happy.

He became involved in talk of a puppet show they'd produce. She rode along on his energy at first and said she could help him. Eyes flashing, arms gesturing, he spoke of the general plan and the kind of ideas that were to be portrayed. It was a political skit.

'Can you make up jokes on the spot', he asked enthusiastically.

If she could be as involved as he was they'd really do this, but she couldn't ad-lib political jokes, it wasn't her.

'You really would put this on, huh?'

'Yeah', he stated seriously, his eyes questioning her.

She wanted to back up his plans. His activity flowed out from him like a child's. She'd been flying on it but now she slowed herself down.

'No, I could pull that kind of thing off you know'. Her calmness entered him too.

In this stillness he reached out across the empty glasses and stroked the bridge of her nose.

'No, you couldn't', he smiled.

She smiled too, without shying. A train rushing by rattled the yellow window frames. When it had passed a quiet filled the room.

He walked her back down the slope to the station. When he handed her another ticket he growled softly, 'This time don't eat it.'

She laughed and they held each other as they ran up the stairs.

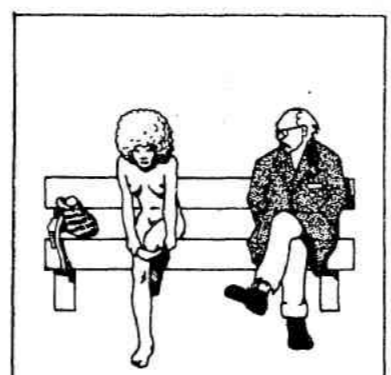
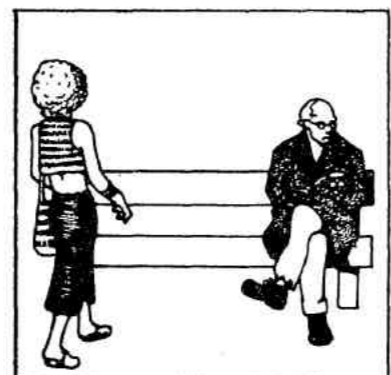
On the grey platform she felt like dancing but his eyes caught hers again.

He moved his lips slightly about to say something, then he shut them and smiled.

When she hopped onto the train he spanked her lightly from behind.

Jo-anne Scott

OBSCENE



EXAM RESISTERS' MANIFESTO

We believe that university education in its broadest sense should have as its aim to instil within each individual a capacity for analysis, criticism, creativity and feeling such that he may use these capacities throughout his life in order to develop and fulfil his own self to the limit of his own potential for the benefit of humankind.

We therefore see any type of formal assessment as irreconcilable with this aim. To speak of the calculation, quantification and measurement of one's personal development or fulfilment is nonsense. It can be measured or felt only by the individual. He alone can be the ultimate judge. As the most pernicious form of formal assessment we find the examination system abhorrent for the following reasons:

- (a) Examinations have come to determine the ends of education rather than being subject and conducive to the achievement of those ends. The very presence of examinations means that courses designed by unimaginative teachers only include the aspects of a subject which can be assessed by examination; the student too is restricted in his approach and interest by the need to pass a narrow examination each year.
- (b) Examinations are of no educational benefit to students; they do not provide the student with feedback on his "progress"; they tell him/her only whether repetition of subjects is necessary;
- (c) Examinations foster unhealthy competition between students. Education is an intensely personal process of development and ought not to be subject, as it is, to the rat-race politics of industrial society.
- (d) Examinations in most cases measure the rate at which the student can transfer information onto paper rather than the depth and quantity of thoughts and ideas.
- (e) Examinations produce in all those subject to them, a state of nervous exhaustion and in some cases total breakdown. This cannot be justified EVEN on the grounds of administrative expedience.
- (f) Examinations actively discourage the inter-relationships of the diffuse parts of our knowledge. We remain specialised idiots rather than integrated beings.

EXAM RESISTERS COLLECTIVE

Let it be understood by all members of the University that we seek the complete abolition of the present exam system as an initial step towards the revitalization of University teaching and learning, and beyond that to secure a democratic, open and humane university. We urge all students to help bring this about through debate, through departmental reform and if necessary, through the threat of boycott. We must and shall resist examinations, abolish examinations now.

**WHEN EXAMS ARE OVER,
DON'T DROP IT ALL!**



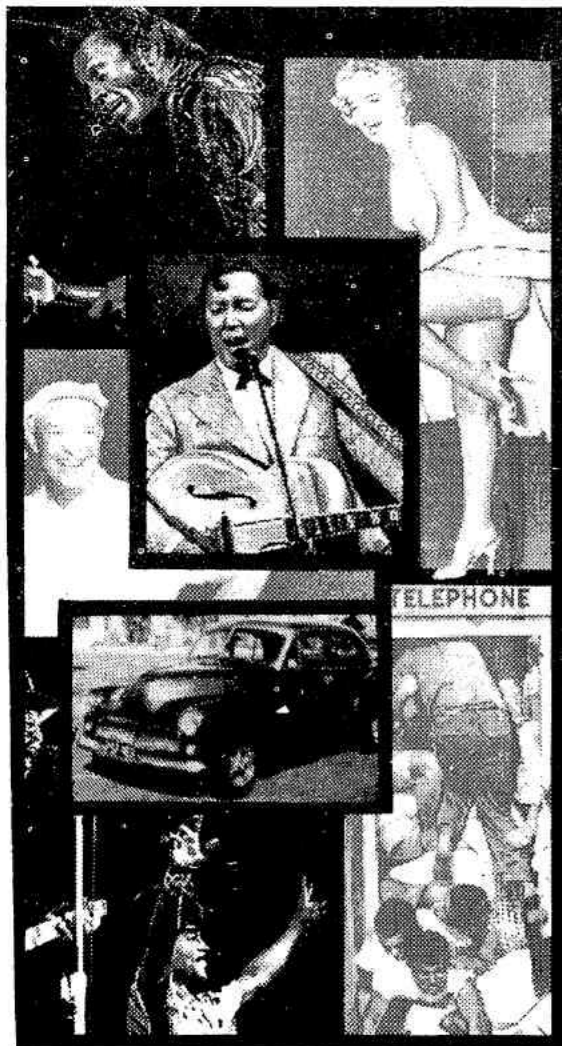
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TUES - WED (2 - 3 Oct) at 5.30:

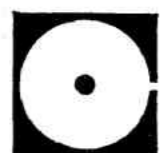
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